The Weekly Constitution Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

ASPIRATION.

If one should strive to reach a star
He would not build a ladder high,
Seek foot by foot to climb so far,
And step by step ascend the sky.

But he would seek the wild bird's wings,
The secret of the lightning's play,
Leap out upon the night's blue rings,
And hail at dawn his wished-for day.

I will not vainly seek to thee
By ladder steps of wealth and fame,
Till some few feet below me be
The world, thy distance still the same.

But I will seek that influence
By which all nature's marvels move,
Till I, by flash or flight from hence,
Wing to thee as on wings of love.

—F. W. Bourdillon.

DAVID MOSS, ATTORNEY.

[By Lina M'Nal—Sunday Telegram, Baltimore.]

I think it is Owen Meredith who says:

"We but catch at the skirts of the thing we would be,
And fall back on the lap of false destiny."

I had after a severe struggle with poverty, caught at the skirts of the legal profession. A sign with gilt letters, "David Moss, Attorney and Solicitor at Law," was tacked on my office door on Louisiana avenue. Within a few dusty books, an empty desk and a dilapidated arm chair, proclaimed my legal status. I had waited patiently for criminal and perplexed debtors to rush in and seek my advice, but they did not rush well, and hope deferred had nearly made my heart sick. On the morning of December 21st, 1872, I sat disconsolately in my office, with my overcoat buttoned up to my chin, said overcoat answering in lieu of a fire, and took a prospective glance at my affairs. My finances stood two to five, that is a five cent nickel to a two cent copper. The five cents would buy a glass of beer and the two cents a pretzel. I smiled at my anticipated happiness, and took an inventory of my wardrobe. Like their owner, my coat and pants had evidently seen better days, for, although rusty and threadbare, they showed traces of their original color and texture. I commenced to ruminate on my condition and achieve plans for the future. But all I could bring to aid were the words of Horace Greeley, "Go West, and you are a liar." I knew I was a liar technically speaking, because my sign proclaimed me to be an attorney and solicitor at law, and yet I had not had a single case to plead before the bar, although I was nominally a member. To go west was to my fancy a literal burial of all my "splendid possibilities." I knew I possessed (what young man is there that does not think the same?) genius that would astonish the world if it could only find an outlet or an inlet. Just as I arrived at this point in my reflections, the door of my office swung softly on its hinges, and a man closely muffled in winter apparel stood by my side.

"Are you a lawyer, sir?" he said, with a questioning glance of his steel grey eyes.

"That is my business," I returned, cooly, straightening myself to the full height of my five feet six.

He smiled at my manner, slipped a five dollar bill in my hand, and said, blandly, "I have come for advice."

This was coming to the point. I thawed instantly and asked my client to be seated.

He was a middle-aged man, tall and sinewy, with black hair sparsely mixed with grey. His dress and manner proclaimed him a man of wealth. I noticed this as he slowly seated himself.

"Suppose," said he, "you had an only daughter, and she was obstinately determined on marrying a man that you despised, a man whom you knew to be a villain, but had no means of proving it!",

"Is your daughter of age?" I asked.

"I did not say she was my daughter, young man; you jump at conclusions: no able lawyer accepts anything without proof."

I felt that I had suddenly changed places with him—that he was the attorney and I was the client, but taking no notice of his words, I repeated the question with a variation.

"Is she of age?"

"Yes," was the reply, "she is of age, and as obstinate as a mule."

"Disinherit her," I suggested.

"Oh," said he, with a shrug of his shoulder, "I have tried everything; I have told her she should not have a penny of my money; I have kept her on bread and water; hired governesses to watch her; in fact, I have left no stone unturned."

"Then remains only two methods: incarcerate her in an insane asylum or put detectives on his track, and convict him of some ignoble action," I said.

"Your last suggestion is the best. But even if I should convict him of murder she would imagine that it was a conspiracy on my part, and marry him at the gallows."

He remained in deep thought for several minutes and then said: "Young man I don't think your business is very lucrative, how would like to change it for something more profitable?"

Change or starvation was evidently a necessity for me, so of course I had no objections to offer. In fact, any escape from my present condition was like a godsend to me. I imparted my willingness to make any reasonable change. We soon agreed upon terms which seemed to me more than liberal, and together concocted some plan to bring the young lady to submission.

I had some compunction of confidence, for two against one, and that one of the weaker sex, seemed hardly fair; but the novelty and the romanance, and the solid cash connected with it, reconciled me to the situation.

CHAPTER II.

Just as the sun from the west was gilding the Capitol dome with the last gleams of departing day, the train from Baltimore came puffing in. It was Christmas eve, and the busy crowds were hurrying to their homes.

Two days before, David Moss, attorney and solicitor, seedy and threadbare, had left Washington for Baltimore. This evening the train brought back David Moss elegantly attired, "gentleman." It is astonishing how one's dress increases their self-respect. No doubt Polonius thought of this when he said to his son, "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, for the apparel oft forclaims the man."

What a change it had made in my feelings! A few days ago so despondent, now buoyed up by hope and my good looks. I felt as happy as a king. My mirror had told me, the same flattering tale which it tells many a belle. My ambrosial locks were curled in style, my blonde moustache was waxed to perfection, my blue eyes sparkled, and my mannerly form was immersed in an elegant suit of broadcloth. Besides all this, I had cultivated a becoming pallor, for I was to enact the role of invalid. A carriage was waiting, I was assisted into it by the obsequious footmen, and sank languidly on the cushions. I was driven to an elegant mansion, met by my host and almost carried to a luxurious chamber. I was too fatigued to go down stairs that evening, but the amount of supper which I contrived to swallow, and the wine it took to wash it down, would have astonished a restaurateur.

In the morning my head was so bad that I took my coffee in bed. At dinner time I managed, with some assistance, to get to the dining-room, and for the first time met Kate Marston, the young lady whose dearest hopes I had come to overthrow. After the first glance I began to think that perhaps old Mr. Marston had made a grave mistake in bringing me there. I never had an ideal; mybusy life in college and my money to live at all afterwards had allowed no margin for dreams. But I am sure Kate Marston embodied all the elements which have composed my ideal if I had possessed one.

She was small, a perfect brunette with glorious eyes, which might sparkle with love or hate, red lips and cheeks, lustrous black hair, white, shapely teeth, and, in fact, everything which is charming in woman. She treated me very kindly, very gently, because I, her father's friend, was an invalid. If I had been apparently strong and hearty she would have suspected her father's motives, and met every advance with a rebuff. He had brought several eligible young men to his house but Kate had sent them about their business in anything but a complimentary style. All the ladies who had been hired as companions she had won over to her cause. They abetted her in her disobedience, and were discharged in disgrace. It was planned that while drawing on her sympathy, and seeking kindly offices from her, I should watch over her, keep with her as much as I could, and excite if possible, the jealousy of her lover, and tempt him to some desperate action.

I felt immediately that it would be a pleasant task, although had I been, as I appeared, a young man of landed estate, I would have entered into it with greater zeal. For a few days everything progressed smoothly. Kate was asiduous, in her attentions to my comfort. I would lie on the sofa and she would read to me in her dulcet tones. I enjoyed this heartily, for she was really a good reader, and Tennyson or Byron from her lips was the sweetest music to me.

When my head ached, and I often had severe spells with my head, how tenderly she bathed it with those deft fingers of hers. I would have been content to live and bask in the sunshine of her presence forever, but observations showed me that there was a necessity for action. Sometimes Kate would shut herself up in her room for an hour or two. Meanwhile, I, on whom time always hung heavily when she was absent, placed my chair by the window to view passers-by. Invariably I saw a man pacing up and down, in front of the house. He was of medium size, light complexion, blue grey eyes, long side whiskers, a mixture between flaxen and brown, most people would have called him rather good-looking, but a close observer of character would have noted the strangely-shaped forehead and the gradual sinking in of the features at the bridge of the nose. I was not long in finding out that this was Kate's lover, and I took a strange delight in watching him. I caught him looking at me with a malignant scowl. With Kate's reappearance he always disappeared. I was certain that they were keeping up a correspondence, but I never saw him receive any letters. I now began to concoct plans to prevent this. I begged her as a great favor to help me in writing some letters which was a necessity for me to write, but which, on account of my weakness, I was unable to do. I kept her for long hours writing letters about all sorts of things, to imaginary people, which, of course, were never mailed. I have some of them yet carefully put away in my writing desk. Then we took long rides, and she, believing me to be a stranger in the city, pointed out objects of interest, and answered the numerous questions which I chose to ask. I think at those times she must have thought me very stupid, and possessed of very little information, but she always answered me with the same unwearying kindness.

With all her firmness and, as her father termed it, obstinacy, there was always in her that gentleness and sweetness which characterizes the true lady. I only sighed that she had not bestowed her love on some worthy object—*myself*, for instance. Luckily, I met no one who knew me as David Moss, attorney and solicitor; but nearly always passed somewhere in our rides her lover, whom her father had told me was called Walter Reveaux.

At such times Kate would bow and smile, while he returned a haughty nod, which brought frightened, grieved looks into Kate's fair face. Then an insane desire would seize me to jump out of the carriage and give him the thrashing he deserved, but discretion being the better part of valor, I would on reflection remain seated, and by playful badinage endeavor to coax back Kate's smiles.

I had been at Marston's house nearly a month, and had been treated as an honored guest by both master and mistress. The change in my life seemed almost as wonderful as the miracles wrought by the genii of Aladin's lamp. I came slowly down stairs on this morning, a little earlier than usual, and entered the dining-room. I had expected to find no one there, and was astonished to see Kate kneeling before her pet canary, weeping bitterly, and between her sobs saying, "good-bye, sweet-heart," for so she called the bird. I entered unobserved, so I slipped out again, closing the door softly after me, determined to closely watch affairs.

I came down late to breakfast, and found Kate and her father already seated. There were no traces of agitation about Kate; there only seemed to be an added sweetness and gentleness in her manner to her father. I complained of having passed a bad night and of feeling badly. I kept my room most of the day, but within its precincts I raged furiously. To let her escape with that scoundrel, seemed to me would be to let the last of my life depart. No, I was determined to prevent it even at the cost of my life.

The day wore away in slow, interminable length. I did not tell her father what I suspected, but prepared to keep my vigil alone. By ten o'clock the house was still and silent. I knew that Kate had gone to her room, for I had heard light steps on the stairs some time before; I lowered the gas, opened my door slightly, and prepared to listened to every sound.

The town clock struck eleven, twelve, and one, before my patience was rewarded, then the creaking of the stairs drew my attention. Looking out I saw in the dim light a dark robed figure stealing down, then a clicking of the locks in a moment. I followed out through the gate, down to the end of the square, where a closely covered carriage was awaiting. I arrived just in time to hear Walter Reveaux's voice saying:

"Kate, darling, I knew you would come," when I took her by the arm and said:

"Kate—Miss Marston, you should not do this mad thing. Return with me to your father."

Then Reveaux's voice, in passion, cried: "How dare you interfere? I will teach you better manners!"

Before I could avoid it he raised a pistol and fired.

I felt a dull pain in my side; then came a blank.

CHAPTER III.

When I returned to consciousness I heard voices faintly whispering: "He cannot last much longer, poor fellow."

I had a dim idea that the room was full of people, but I recognized no one; then came another blank.

I had been badly wounded in the side, almost fatally, but careful nursing and a good constitution triumphed. After returning to consciousness the second time I mended rapidly. I think what helped me most was Kate's sweet face bending over me with such a world of tenderness in it. I convalesced rapidly, and Kate and I soon resumed our rides. One morning Mr. Marston summoned me into the library and told me that I must appear as a witness against Reveaux. This I did not wish to do, for fear that it might complicate Kate, but Mr. Marston insisted, and the trial resulted in Mr. Reveaux being sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Kate manifested no feeling; her love seemed to have yielded to the force of circumstances.

With Mr. Reveaux's sentence my work was done. I had gained the end for which I had been employed. I told Mr. Marston this and thanked him for his kindness.

"Do you really wish to leave us, my boy?"

"No," I replied; "but I have completed my mission, and now there is nothing left for me to do. In leaving you I leave everything, and go forth into the world more desolate than I came."

"But why not stay. I have property which needs care. I can find plenty for you to do."

"Can you not see that it is madness for me to stay. I have only relieved you of one trouble to drag you into another. I came here heart-whole; I shall go away leaving my heart behind me. I would not have been presumptuous enough to have told you of this had you not forced me to explain; as it is you see the only course open to me is to go. You have only escaped one danger to encounter another."

What a kind, benignant expression came into the old gentleman's eyes as he replied:

"If Kate loves you, you can marry her. I only ask in my son-in-law sterling worth, and I believe that you possess that. I care not for money, landed estates, or whether blue blood or plebian flows in our veins."

"It is worth makes the man
The want of it the fellow."

I lost no time in finding Kate, and telling her the old, old story; when I had finished she looked up and said, "Can you trust me now. I have been so very, very wicked."

Trust her, no angel from heaven would have seemed purer, and so I told her. Anybody looking into my home to-day and seeing my bonny, happy children, would know that she had not relied that trust.

My sign, "David Moss, Attorney and Solicitor at Law," hangs out once more in view of the Capitol. It is not now merely an empty sign, but a reality, and my practice is not only large but lucrative. I have a special penchant for unfledged attorneys, and do all that I can to throw practice in their way that they may show of what stuff they are made.

A LATELY-appointed postmaster of a western Massachusetts town came down to Boston, the other day, to "qualify" and have his bond for $600 approved. The bond was all right, and the regular question was put to the P. M.: "How much are you worth, sir?" "Wal," he replied, "I don't tell haow much I'm worth. Bradstreet sets me at $10,000. I guess you'd better put me down at that figgar." "How much do the assessors set you at?" "Wal, the assessors dont set me at quite so high a figger; but (in a confidential whisper), 'tween you'n' me, I'm one of the assessors."—[Boston Traveller.

MY SHIPS.

If all the ships I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me,
Laden with precious gems and gold—
Ah, well! the harbor could not hold
So many ships as there would be,
If all my ships came in from sea.

If half my ships sailed home from sea,
And brought their precious freight to me;
Ah well! I should have wealth as great
As any Queen who sits in state,
So rich the treasures that would be
In half my ships now out at sea.

If just one ship I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me;
Ah, well! the storm-clouds then might frown,
For if the others all went down,
Still rich and proud and glad I'd be,
If that one ship came back to me.

If that one ship went down at sea,
And all the others came to me,
Just loaded down with wealth untold,
With glory, honors, riches, gold,
The poorest soul on earth I'd be,
If that one ship came not to me.

Oh skies be calm; oh winds blow free,
Blow all my ships safe home to me,
But if thou sendest some a-wack,
To never more come sailing back,
Send any—all that skim the sea—
But bring my love ship home to me.

WHAT IT COST HER TO FAINT.

[Montreal Commercial Advertiser.]

"Oh, Captain, Captain, for heaven's sake put me on shore!" This was the exclamation of a Chicago lady of twenty-five years who came down the Lachine rapids this morning. She went up with us on the train from Montreal at seven o'clock, and came down on the little steamer Aurora, which shoots the Lachine rapids every morning, bringing her passengers to Montreal in season for breakfast. There is not the least possible danger. The little Aurora has been down those same rapids every summer morning for the last six years without accident, but there are always those who are alarmed at the peculiar motion of the boat and at the sight of the big waves that dash on her prow and the ugly rocks that beset her pathway. There are always some women on board who see horrible death staring them right in the face. The excitement this morning was begun by a Chicago lady. "It was "so beautiful," she said, as the boat started on the first decline. But she changed her tune as she approached the great white caps. "Edward," she said to her husband, "I am not going through that place. I want you to ask the captain to put me on shore."

"Nonsense, Kate, there is no danger. Keep quiet; I'll take good care of you."

"You take good care of me! What could you do if the boat struck one of those boulders! I tell you, Edward, I will not go down there, and that's the end of it. Once more, I tell you, ask the captain to put me on shore."

"Kate, I am ashamed of you. I shall not ask the captain to do any such thing."

Poor Kate began to look serious. Meanwhile the steamer came nearer and nearer to the ugly rocks. Suddenly she started with a rush to the captain, whom she saw standing at the wheelhouse. "For heaven's sake, captain, put me on shore." It was a frantic shout, and, as it came to the ears of the passengers, it alarmed them. They began to look serious, too, and rushed with one accord to hear the answer of the captain. He could only say: "It is impossible, madame." "Impossible!" shrieked Kate. "Impossible! Oh, my God! I—feel—faint; save me, Edward, I fall." The word was no sooner out of her mouth than the act followed. But she was very unfortunate in the selection of the place where she fainted. There chanced to be a tub of fresh raspberries just by the wheelhouse—a tub with a wide mouth—in fact, a washtub. What possessed Kate to faint into this tub of raspberries is more than I know. But one thing is certain-she will never wear that gray silk dress again. Of course Edward was right on hand, and so was I, and so were half a dozen others. We snatched Kate from out the raspberries in a twinkling, and by dint of smelling bottles, buckets of water, continuous rubbing, and a flood of endearing epithets managed to restore her to consciousness just as the boat touched the Montreal wharf. Edward paid for the raspberries at ten cents a quart, $5.40; the dress was a new one, and cost just an even $100; a pair of striped Balbriggan hose—very pretty, by the way,—was worth $1.50; a lace handkerchief, with an embriodered Cupid in the corner, was valued at $6, while sundry other things, such as a pair of five-button kid goves, a light-brown chignon, a very long bustle, &c., counted up $20 more. All these things were ruined completely, so that the exact cost of Kate's faint was $132.50.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE ON HIS MUSCLE.

A well-known literateur of San Francisco, says the Chronicle, and a Government inspector, yesterday conceived the idea of scaling the lofty height, and accordingly started off. Opera-glasses were brought into play, and the twain were watched as they plodded their weary way up the precipitous and rocky sides. When about half way up the inspector gave out, while his companion continued the journey alone. When nearly to the summit the gentleman was attacked by eagles, which made sundry and divers attempts to deprive him of his scalp. In fact, one of the presumptuous birds came near getting a portion of that cranial adornment; but a blow from a stout cudgel which he carried sufficed to cripple it so effectually that it meandered rather hurriedly down the hill. The situation of the gentleman was anything but pleasant. Ascending, as he was at this moment, a narrow, precipitous ridge, when a misstep would have sent him hundreds of feet below, with a hungry eagles playing about his head, eager for his scalp and the few ounces of brains beneath it, and with no means of defense, but the stick, one can well picture the terror of his position. But he was possessed of a dauntless spirit, and he determined not to succumb even to the American eagle. Sitting down upon the ridge and pulling his hat close to his head, he bid defiance to the enemy He knew it was impossible to descend, for in that event he would have to devote his attention to securing footholds, and under the circumstances that was out of the question. The birds continue to grow thicker about him, and he was fast exhausting his strength in defending himself. The wily creatures, finding that they could not vanquish him single-handed, swooped down in twos and threes, but in every instance his stick compelled them to change their course. But his strength was fast failing him. Should he attempt to descend, he would certainly lose his scalp, and if he did not, he would be food for the ravenous birds any way. What was to be done? A thought occurred to him which he impulsively acted upon. Taking a policeman's whistle from his pocket, he blew it with all the force his lungs could command. The effect was magical. To his great delight the eagles instantly vanished to a neighboring mountain and were lost to sight. This ingenious expedient probably saved the gentleman's life. This story might appear a little apocryphal, but it can be verified by a number of witnesses, among whom was the writer. The gentleman, after recuperating his energies, continued his journey to the summit, and in about an hour and a half later made his appearance at the hotel, where he was warmly welcomed.

LIVELY MAIDENS.

A Saratoga correspondent says: They were two Madison avenue girls—real beauties. They were talking beneath the trees in Clarendon park, and were sitting in dishabille at our window overhead eavesdropping. "Eavesdropping?" Yes, gentle reader, for that is the privilege of the knights of the quill. They are not as other men. The sanctity of quiet tete-a-tetes is not sacred to them. They are bound by the oaths of their profession to tell all they can find out of everybody's business, and the more unscrupulous they are in getting hold of something to tell the more worthy are they to enter the scribbler's heaven. One of the young ladies aforesaid was a blonde, the other a sort of half and half. That is to say, she had light hair, but not too light, complexion ditto, but eyes as black as charcoal. She was the gayest little maiden I ever saw. It seemed as if she could hardly contain herself.

"Nell," said she, "I'm going home to-morrow."

"Going home to-morrow! What for, pray?"

"Because I can't behave myself."

"Well, out with it, Jennie; what have you been doing?"

"Lots of things."

"Well, give us the first."

"You know Frank Kennedy, Nell?"

"That soft, simpering fellow that always tells you how 'chawming' you look?"

"Exactly. This morning I saw him coming and made up my mind to take him down."

"And what did you do?"

"I put my diamond brooch in a chair, pin upward, and asked him to sit down."

"He sat, of course; and what then?"

"He jumped up and yelled 'Oh! my——!'"

"What's the trouble?' I asked. Nothing in particular; only I thought of an engagement at this very moment; you must excuse.' And off he went; and would you believe it, Nell, the brooch was sticking to him."

"That was awful, Jennie;" and the two girls giggled together for five minutes. Nell broke the spell by demanding "What next?" "Why, you see I was talking with that young sprig of a clergyman, the Rev. Tom Parsons. We had nearly talked each other to death, when, as luck would have it, he made some remarks about mosquitoes. I was on my native heath at once, and began to tell him of my experience at Rockaway. 'Did they bite very hard?' inquired the Rev. Thomas. 'I wish, Mr. Parsons,' said I, 'you could see my legs and judge for yourself."

"That was a horrid speech, Jennie. How could you say such a thing?"

"Why, Nell, it popped out before I knew it."

"And what did Mr. Parsons say?"

"He blushed clean to the eyes, and I ran away."

BLINDFOLD CHESS PLAYING.

[Cornhill Magazine.]

Some of the strongest chess-players have been unable to play blindfold, precisely as some of the greater mathematicians have been unable to deal mentally with any but the very simplest problems. Philidor and La Bourdonnais could both play without seeing the board, but McDonnell, St. Amant and Staunton never accomplished the feat (at least in any recorded partie) Harrwitz could play blindfold; his rival Horwitz could not. At the present day Blackburne and Zukertort can play ten or twelve games blindfold, but several of the strongest chess-players living do not, we believe, possess the power. We must, therefore, find an explanation which shall not require the blindfold player to be superior in chess-strength to the player who is unable to carry on a contest without seeing the board. The explanation is simple. The blindfold player is able to picture to himself the board and men, at any stage of a game, and thus plays mentally with as much ease and confidence as if he had the board before him. If he is conducting a dozen blindfold games simultaneously, his method is the same. We are unable to say, however, whether he pictures all the games at once, as though the boards were ranged before him; or calls up a mental picture of each board, with the men properly placed for that game as its turn comes round. Probably, in most cases, the latter is the method adopted.

[For The Post.]

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Sunset shadows softly linger
On my lonely cottage wall,
Tracing, like an angel's finger,
Pictured scenes now past recall.
Life is almost at its closing,
Sunset shadows come and go,
From the land my time enclosing
With its forty years ago.

As I traveled in Life's morning
How the years flew swiftly by;
Time seemed all too short—adorning
Future years with cloudless sky.
Up the hill I journeyed; clearer
Grew each hope with rosy glow;
Now I see them so much nearer
Since those forty years ago.

Now my life is slowly waning;
Strange that I can watch it fleet—
Give earth's part to earth, retaining
Things that seemed as bitter sweet.
Strange that as I travel slowly
Down Life's hill I surely know
Why my faith has grown more holy
Through those forty years ago.

I am old! the shades of even
Gather over earth and sea,
I am old! the lights from heaven
Shed their welcomed beams on me.
Earth-life is a journey ending
Where the waters softly flow;
Spirit voices whisper, blending,
Of the forty years ago.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

BARN-YARD FOWLS VS. PURE BLOODED FOWLS.

The general breed of poultry kept by the farmer and others who do not take pleasure in poultry, but keep them because they know not why, are commonly known as the barn-yard fowl, and we will just compare them to a few different varieties of pure blooded ones. In the first place, the common barn-yard fowl is generally a voracious eater, dangerous to trust for sitting purposes, and secondly, what do they return for their immense waste. They do not often weigh more than four to five pounds; in fact this is considered a good size, and what is their return in eggs? Why their average is not over 120 per annum, and now let us take up a few varieties of pure blooded fowls, for instance the beautiful Hamburgs, brown and white Leghorns, whose average laying are quite 250 per annum, then the pure black Spanish, which lay such large eggs, and are such favorable table birds; then again, the Brahmas, Cochins and other heavy birds, whose weight oftentimes reaches to that of a small turkey. Now it is strange, after glancing at these facts, that people do not kill all those worthless barn-yards—and make a fresh beginning by buying some pure blooded ones, and then get more eggs and more flesh at less expense. If poultry are to be kept for profit, this is the only plan by which profits can be obtained.—[Ex.

HOW LITTLE GRAIN CAN WE SOW TO THE ACRE?

In the grasshoppered district, where everybody is looking for some substitute of late growth for their destroyed wheat, oats, &c., and where seed is not, and money to buy with about as scarce as seed, it is important to know not so necessarily how much seed to buy, as to know how little is necessary for a given number of acres. Seeking knowledge from old farmers who ought to know, and finding so wide a range of views as to quantity, I determined to weigh and count small quantities, and thus by calculation to arrive at about a proper quantity to plant. Beginning with turnips—purple top stap leaf—I took one drachm, avoirdupois, and found, by actual count, it contained 1,677 sound seed, or 26,832 in one ounce, 429,312 in one pound, One drachm of millet contains 1,165, one ounce 18,640, one pound 298,240, and one bushel 14,912,000 seeds. Two ounces (counted) of buckwheat contains 2,326, one pound 18,600, and one bushel 967,200 sound seed. Of this sample, 96 per cent. sprouted on trial.

In one acre there is 43,472 square feet, or 173,889 six-inch square blocks, and 6,259,968 square inches. Supposing one turnip should grow on each six-inch-square blocks seven ounces will put one seed on each and leave nearly 14,000, or one seed to every three square feet to scatter promiscuously, or be lost. On this same calculation, half a bushel of millet will place 1.19 seed to every square inch, or 180 to the square foot. Is that thick enough? Plenty for hay, and half too much if sown for seed.

This brings me to your half bushel branching buckwheat. Taking 173,889 six-inch square blocks in an acre, and 967,200 seed in a bushel, as a basis one peck gives 241,800, or 67,911 more than one to each block—about 1 3-8 to every six inch square, or 5 1-2 seeds to each square foot. With only four, or even ten per cent. of worthless seed, I would like to see it spread itself. I have come—since counting seed—to the conclusion that seven ounces of turnip seed equals one-half bushel millet for grass, and one-fourth to one-third for seed; and one peck of buckwheat is an abundance for an acre. Don't we waste as much seed generally as is necessary to plant our farms? In experimenting with seed I tried turnip seven years old, and find that over 90 per cent. came up well and thrifty.—[Cor. Rural World.

PICKLES.

"Aunt Carrie," in the American Farm Journal, gives a lot of picking recipes, among which are the following:

PICKLE RED CABBAGE.

The purple red cabbage is the finest. Slice them into a sieve and salt each layer, remembering that too much salt will spoil the color. Drain for three days; dry it, add some sliced beef root and put it in a jar. Pour boiling vinegar over it. Mace, bruised ginger whole pepper, horse-radish and cloves, boiled with vinegar will make a great improvement. Tie bladders over the jars. In a few days open and see if the vinegar has shrunk away, if so, fill up with cold vinegar. Some recommend that the vinegar be boiled but allowed to cool before pouring over the cabbage. A little bruised cochineal makes this pickle a beautiful color, and is harmless. If kept very long, pickeled cabbage gets soft, but is very nice especially if eaten soon after it is made.

ONION PICKLES.

Ingredients for pickling onions: To each quart of vinegar, two teaspoonsful of whole black pepper and the same of allspice. Mode: Gather the onions when quite dry and ripe, and with the fingers take off the thin outside skin. With a silver knife (steel discolors them) remove one more skin, when the onions will look clear. Have ready some very dry bottles with wide mouths, or glass jars, and as fast as they are peeled put them in. Pour over cold vinegar to cover them, with pepper and allspice in the above proportions. Tie down with bladders, and in a fortnight they will be ready for use. This is a most simple recipe and very delicious, the onions being very nice and crisp. If kept longer than six or eight months, pickled onions are liable to become soft.

SPANISH PICKLED ONIONS.

Cut onions into thin slices; put a layer of them in a jar, springle with salt and cayenne pepper, then add a layer of onions and season as before. Proceed in this way till the jar is full, and pour cold vinegar over all till covered. Will be fit to use in a month.

VARIETIES.

A WISCONSIN farmer calls his mules Facts, they are such stubborn things.

EUREKA, Cal., has a nervy female gambler, who by some means manages to win every time, and threatens to clean out the faro banks in that way.

IT is rumored in Boston, that Governor Gaston will not sign the warrant for the execution of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer.

THE Adams Express Company employs 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, and 1,200 railway cars, and their special messengers travel over 100,000 miles a day.

A GIRL in Portland, Me., terrified by the threat of a habitually brutal mother to whip her, ran and jumped out of a second story window, receiving fatal injuries.

THE managers of theatres in Germany have in convention resolved not to engage actors or actresses for special lines of characters, but to make them agree to play whatever parts are assigned to them.

A ROBIN'S nest recently taken from a tree at Andover, Mass., contained among other articles, a lady's collar, with cambric centre and lace edging, and several yards of lace.

A METHOD of preserving eggs by coating them with parrafine has been discovered, and it is said that when the eggs so coated have been fresh at the time of the operation, they have been kept perfectly good for several months.

SOME months ago an Oregon man named his girl baby after Queen Victoria, and wrote to the Queen to that effect. She didn't seem to care a cent, and he changed the child's name to "Sal," and went out and pounded the first Englishman he met.

AN Indiana school boy has written his name high up on the scroll of fame this time. His teacher wanted to know the number of zones. "Four was the reply; "the horrid, the frigid, the temperate, and the intemperate." He will enter the lecture field this fall.

MISS "PROCKIE" E. COGGESHALL, of Columbus, O., would not have been called Proclamation Emancipation had she not been born on the day President Lincoln issued his proclamation, and had not the late Mr. W. T. Coggeshall been patriotic and eccentric.

A LITTLE girl in Galion, O., is likely to make her way in life by her ingenuity alone. She tied a string to her little brother's tooth, tied the other end of the string to the stove-leg, and then touched a red-hot coal to the little fellow's nose. The tooth came out.

A COUNTRY mother visiting Detroit with her daughter, a girl of fifteen, said to the child who was about drinking a glass of soda water, "Now, Mary, be careful. Don't gulp it down at three swallows and get exploded all to pieces by the gas, but sip, sip and don't run any risks."

A MILFORD, N. H., clergyman visiting a neighboring town, entered a drug store, and, among other purchases, procured ten cents' worth of paregoric. "You are a clergyman, ain't you?" asked the polite clerk, who observed his ministerial bearing. "In that case," continued the clerk, the paregoric will be eight cents, as we make all clergymen a discount."

A MAN, who describes himself as "a middle-aged and respectable man," writes to the London Times that he found himself alone in a railway carriage with two ladies the other day, and that when one of them got out the other looked at him with such an appearance of alarm that he feared she would go into hysterics. Thereupon he was also scared, and endeavored to call on the guard to relieve the situation. He protests against the idiotic practice of placing people in such situations, and demands that saloon cars shall be used.

THE court room at Cynthiana, Ky., was the scene of the utmost excitement when the jury in the case of young Ridgely, charged with the murder of Dr. C. L. Donally, rendered their verdict. The room was densely crowded, and the coolest person there is said to have been the prisoner. When the foreman rose and answered the preliminary question, every breath appeared suppressed. Then he uttered slowly and with much trembling, "We, the jury, find the defendant not ——" and before he could finish there arose such cheers that all business ceased. The Court and all the officers laughed, then cried, and then nearly smothered the boy in the eagerness of their congratulatons. And when Ridgely was used up, the spectators went for the jurors in a like manner.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1875.

MORTON says Allen is old, which is confessed, but the Governor truthfully retorts, that if he is old he is sound from toes to nose.

WE notice that the Commercial does not have much to say about the Williamson county kuklux, since it learned that Grant carried the county.

WE believe that Gov. Allen has not yet withdrawn from the Ohio campaign, notwithstanding the solicitude for his health exhibited by the Radical leaders.

OUR friends must not ignore or forget the importance of a thorough organization. Every voting precinct should at once effect an anti-Ring organization.

MR. THEODORE COOK, with whom the talk was said to have been had with Senator Thurman at Put-in-Bay, says that no such conversation ever took place. Now let the next lie be brought forth.

THE Commercial thinks a man's politics is a sufficient justification of any crime he may commit. That is the reason it defends the Ring under all circumstances.

GRANT lobbied the salary-grab through Congress, made it a law by his approving vote and pocketed his double pay. The Gazette affects to oppose the salary-grab and yet supports Grant for a Third Term.

THE latest dodge of the Radicals over in Ohio is to get up the report that Gov. Allen's health is bad and that he will be withdrawn from the gubernatorial canvass. The only mistake they make is that it is Hayes instead of Allen who is sick and is anxious to withdraw.

OVER in Ohio the Radical newspapers have resorted to the manufacture of wholesale lies about prominent Democrats. The latest one has been exploded by Senator Thurman, which appeared in the form of an interview in some of the Ohio Ring organs.

HOW differently was the reception and welcome given by the people of the South to Vice President Wilson to that of Hon. Jefferson Davis, by a lot of bummers, members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Winnebago. Such characters are a disgrace to any community.

MR. MORTON is going around the country telling the people that the Democrats propose to pay off the Confederate debt, and pension the Confederate soldiers. Well, when a man sets out to tell a lie, we suppose that one will answer the purpose as well as another, if all the elements of truth are carefully eliminated.

THE Radical papers are very "waggish" over the Georgia "scare." The carpet-bag conspiracy having been discovered, of course there is no danger of results. But suppose it had not been discovered and the order for murdering by wholesale had been put in process of execution—then what? Would it have been a huge joke?

BOSTON is a Democratic city. The assessed value of the property in Boston is $783,767,900; the city and county tax is $9,721,013, or $1.37 on the $100. In 1874 the valuation of property in Pittsburgh was $172,834,139, and the city tax alone was $1,454,957, exclusive of receipts from vehicle license, market receipts, etc., making a total of $2,875,558, a tax of $1.62 on the $100, thus showing the taxes in Pittsburgh for city taxes alone, to be greater than both city and county tax in Boston.

Two years ago the Radical leaders over in Ohio were greatly exercised about Gov. Allen's infirmities and declared that it was a burning shame for his friends to put him forward, and that the excitement would kill him before the campaign was over. But the old man survived, has made a vigorous governor, and has never laid by a single day for rest or on account of sickness. It is the Radical party that is sick—not Gov. Allen—the old story about the man who said all the hours were drunk and bobbing up and down.

SENATOR MORTON made a speech at New Castle, Pennsylvania, a week ago this evening, which has hitherto been unreported. But it does not matter. It was simply a repetition of his Urbana speech of the Saturday previous. This is the way he flung the "bloody shirt" to the breeze.

There is another subject to which I desire to call your attention. There are seventy-four rebel Generals in the House of Representatives of our present Congrss. These southern members have a policy which the Democrats of the north will be compelled to adopt. This policy contemplates the payment of the Confederate debt, indemnity for all loss sustained by the emancipation of slaves, and the placing on the pension list of Confederate soldiers together with their widows and orphans.

But why didn't Morton tell the whole story while he was at it. That when the Democrats get in power, in addition to all this, they intend to give every body a house, 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, a pair of horses and a carriage, a grand piano and walnut furniture, gold and silver service, $100,000 each in bonds and a $20,000 bank account. This is what the Democrats are going to do.

"MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE."

The Gazette has taken the position on that question that we expected it would. It claims there has been no extravagance; no quadrupling of the debt; no trebling of the taxes, and enters a general defense for the Ring. Of course this was to be expected of an organ, which in addition to defending the municipal Ring which has imposed all the existing burdens upon the people of Pittsburgh, insist that the only way to meet the question is to discuss the internal affairs of distant cities.

The Water Works "frauds" it speaks of in Cincinnati are a mere bagatelle compared with the management of the Pittsburgh Water Works and are directly traceable to the Radical city government of the Queen City, which was displaced two years ago. But with greater wealth and double the population of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati has less bonded debt, and expends only half as much revenues annually as is the case in this city. New York in proportion to wealth and population has less debt and pays less taxes than Pittsburgh.

Our contemporary says that the water bonds were not stolen, but were only taken. Well, we shall not dispute about words. The burglar does not steal according to his own vocabulery. He only takes what he regards his property or his money.

As for a prompt and thorough investigation of the abstraction of the water bonds and the indictment of the parties implicated, the Gazette cannot but know that such is not the case. And it also knows that the smothered investigation concerning the construction of the Water Works, show that there have been gross mismanagement, not to call it fraud, or there has been most astounding perjury committed. It knows that a Street Commissioner after being discovered in fleecing the City Treasury by means of bogus accounts, was permitted to go free without being held amenable to the violated law.

In addition to these things there are several others that the Gazette cannot be ignorant of. Eighteen months ago it denied the enormous increase of taxes until denial no longer availed it, and since then it has preserved a dogged silence on the subject along with the other Ring organs. When the city treasury is empty half the year and the taxes three times as nigh as they were in the war period, it sounds very much like nonsense for a Ring organ to say that the people have no reason to complain of their burdens and denounce them for their "impudence" when, in the exercise of their constitutional prerogatives, they demand a change of government.

DESPOTISM.

"But the action of the President, and his known opinions precluded the possibility of any such measure."—Morton's new speech.

There, you have it, in a nut shell. The great Republican party, with its two-thirds majority, dare not pass a measure which they might deem to be in itself right, why? Because General Grant's known opinions precluded the possibility of any such measure. And yet how could it do any such thing, with a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress? This statement of Senator Morton, now put forth for political campaign purposes lacks the essential element of truth to give it force.

It is hard to tell what a cunning wire worker like Morton, who never stands upon trifles, means when he issues cards like this. Perhaps he means to use it in the sequel against Grant, and in favor of Mr. Morton. Who knows? Whether he does or not is of little public importance; we desire only to take a glance at the childishness of Morton's arguments founded on the doggedness, to which he thus pointedly calls attention, of General Grant. That the fate of the finances of forty millions of free people should be made to hang upon the personal will of an ignorant President—totally devoid of any practical knowledge of national finance, would seem to be incredible; and yet here we have it from the big Indiana Senator, in black and white, and delivered also by word of mouth to listening voters.

Finally, what did this great Republican party—after they had inquired of his royal highness how much he would stand, do?

Why these most potent, grave and reverend Seigniers concluded that as they, and they alone, had been doctoring the currency for years, and had doctored it into its present condition, and were unable to doctor it out of the same, they had better let it alone; and so they let it alone.

They said, "but we must make a show of doing something"—and to that of course Grant could say "Yes, make a show"—So they said "let specie payments be the order of the day,"—when? "Why four years hence."

Now does Senator Morton fancy, in his great senatorial wisdom, that the people are fools to be gulled by such thin tricks as this? Probably he has a notion of this sort, for he has gulled them, in Indiana at least, more than once.

General Grant was very ready to connive at this brilliant scheme, as it took the responsibility, of doing nothing, off his shoulders, and left it on the broad back of Congress.

A mighty effort of statesmanship, truly, for a Republican Congress, which the people by their votes had just emphatically condemned, to enact, in the face of an incoming Democratic House of Representatives and the unmistakable voice of the people, what should be the order of the day four years hence, when they and their corrupt allies should be buried out of sight. Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad. Thus the last remnant of any hold upon the respect of the people of the United States was frittered away by this imbecile Republican suicidal proceeding. Morton, robed in all his senatorial majesty, "points with pride" to this fitting finale of the Republican Congressional dynasty—now lost to sight, though still to memory dear. Dreams are made of more substantial stuff than Morton's money basis. All that he has yet done, and all that he can do, in this campaign, is to repeat the flat, stale and unprofitable platitudes of his former speeches, after selecting those particular speeches which will hurt him least, and torturing the rest to suit. On the whole, we would not be surprised if it should turn out that the object Morton has in view is to prevent Grant from getting the Third Term nomination, and to keep the Presidential course clear for himself. He seems to be somewhat afraid of the step-father of his country, General Grant. How happy could we be with either—if tother dear charmer were away. Success to Morton's last campaign.

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES.

The recently discovered conspiracy in Georgia for the wholesale murder of the white population by the negroes, is not at all surprising. It is but the direct and natural result of carpet-bag teachings. We do not believe for a moment that the negroes as a race are responsible for this fiendish conspiracy, which but for its timely discovery would no doubt have culminated in a terrible massacre, such as blots the pages of the annals of the West India Islands.

The fact has already been developed that a few worthless blacks, who made their living off the credulity of their fellows, where at the head of the conspiracy, and nearly succeded in involving the whole race in several counties in a most stupendous crime—a crime that would have roused the whole country, irrespective of locality or political sentiment, and brought down upon the conspirators and their ignorant dupes the most terrible punishment.

Ever since the close of the war, the white carpet-baggers of the North, men who were generally compelled to flee from their own homes to escape the consequences of their misdeeds, have been sowing the seeds of dissension in the South, themselves profiting by the animosities of race they stirred up. The conspiracy just unearthed is the natural result of these teachings. For years by keeping a war of races immminent, the carpet-baggers were enabled to use the United States army to keep themselves in power and aid them in plundering the people of the Southern States.

The negroes were taught by these emmissaries of plunder that the whites had no rights that the blacks were under obligation to respect and that the property of the former belonged of right to the latter. Thus the negroes were instructed to believe that they were not required to labor to support themselves, but were entitled to live off their white neighbors and former masters. To a weak, ignorant and emotional race, this prospect was very flattering. The native whites and the more sensible blacks tried in vain to eradicate this belief, and cultivate friendly relations between two races whose interests are mutual and whose destinies are in the closest proximity.

We doubt not that white carpet-baggers were really at the bottom of this proposed massacre in Washington and Jefferson counties. There is nothing that would so conduce to the interests of the vampires who still linger in the South, as the complete overthrow of social order and civil law, which would restore them to the halcyon days of five or six years ago when they plundered States and communities without let or hindrance. The order of massacre itself is one of the most hideous documents recorded in modern history. The prime minister of Moloch, one Harris, instructed his dupes and fanatical followers to "kill every white man and take every gun you can get; have all your companies ready; kill with axes, hoes and pitchforks and get your powder ready." The orders and correspondence intercepted, shows that there was considerable military method in the proposed plan of operations, and that the chief officers of the South Carolina colored militia, which constitutes a sort of standing army in that State, numbering many thousands, and thoroughly armed, were to be present at the Georgia uprising.

Taking it for granted that the South Carolina military chieftains were to be present and direct the insurrection, it is fair to presume that the colored militia of that State were also to play a prominent part in the intended slaughter, so that in reality a terrible scene of bloodshed and wide-spread devastation, has been prevented. It has long been known that a league has been formed by a lot of turbulent and idle negroes in the South, for some purpose or other, and it is not at all improbable that the uprising was to be extended over several States.

We notice that several of our Radical contemporaries affect to believe that the orders and letters that have been found were merely a hoax gotten up by the negroes to scare the whites. But this is not at all probable. The leaders are cunning if they are ignorant, and knew that it would be worse than folly to attempt such a ghastly hoax, as it could only result in disaster to themselves and their race. Again the programme as laid down by the leaders is precisely like the bloody drama enacted over and over again in the West Indies. The progress of the leaders in the rudiments of education has frustrated their designs in Georgia and the South. They committed their plans to paper which betrayed them. In the West Indies their prototypes entrusted their plans only to trusty messengers, who only had to remain dumb in the presence of the authorities, to prevent betrayal.

This is perhaps the most clearly defined movement in the direction of a war of races that has yet come to the surface in the South, and it is indeed a most serious thing to contemplate, involving, as it does millions of lives. If a war of races were inaugurated there could be but little doubt of the ultimate result—the blacks would be wiped out, but at a most terrible cost, for four millions of people can neither be annihilated or subdued in a day or a month or a year. It means years of murder, worse than Indian warfare, if it is once inaugurated.

What will be the ultimate result in Georgia it is hard to conjecture at this writing. Both races are excited, and a trifle may precipitate hostilities. For ourselves we would counsel the whites to use the utmost discretion and forbearance. We believe that the State authorities are amply able to maintain the peace and bring the ringleaders to justice. The fact that bodies of armed negroes have already surrendered to the authorities, shows that the masses of the colored people have been imposed upon by their wily leaders, and that they will themselves come over upon the side of law and order.

The more sensible portion of the colored people of Georgia and the whole South are opposed to the bloody schemes of the leaders of the secret leagues there, and may be withdrawn from them. The leaders on the other hand know that the only way to unite the colored race is to provoke a bloody collision on the color line. The only safe plan, therefore, is to let the law take its course and see that the courts are amply protected and enabled to execute the laws upon all offenders. For men to undertake to deal out summary justice no matter how great the provocation, should at this juncture, be avoided by all means, as the final result could not but be deplorable.

INDEPENDENT PRESSES—PARTY PRESSES.

Every press that impartially and fearlessly exposes public wrongs, and the men who are guilty, if it be otherwise well conducted, is surely deserving of the favor and respect of all good citizens, no matter what its politics may be; whether decided in favor of either of the two great political parties, or of some other, or neutral; for the greatest of public evils, against which fair men of every party should set their faces, are the rascality and wholesale thievery of numerous public servants, and their unscrupulous allies, in and out of Congress, in Rings, and elsewhere, where the people's money can be reached. Money, appears to be the root of most of our National troubles; the inordinate love of which has so demoralized our National, State, and City affairs. The people are called upon to pay large sums annually, in the additional expenses entailed, ostensibly to ferret out evil doers; but often, as in repeated cases of modern Republican management, to shield them from exposure, and just popular indignation. Every newspaper which honestly lends its influence in behalf of justice and right, is so far worthy of public confidence; but when so-called independent journals undertake to manipulate the two opposing political parties, or either of them, it is questionable whether they are fulfilling precisely what their title would seem to signify. It must certainly be a very delicate task for an independent newspaper, to work equably in favor of each of the political parties; or, for that matter, against either of them. It would be difficult to escape a bias one way or the other; but, where a really independent paper condemns all known evil doing of both parties without stint, and praises their well doing, impartially, no one has a right to take exception. Such papers may and we trust will do great good, for they cannot fail to extend that publicity which is needed to the rascalities of the men in power.

There are different kinds of political as well as of independent newspapers; some are so firmly bound down by party ties and party interest, that they will see no harm in their own party doings, and no good in their opponents; but are ever ready to pervert and misrepresent everything that transpires, regardless of all honorable instincts.

There are other party presses, however, which exhibit a much fairer and more independent spirit; which are ever ready to condemn bad practices and bad men even in their own party. Such journals are worthy of public confidence, whether they receive it at once or not. In the long run they will command it by their constant and upright course.

If our estimate of the general prevalence of integrity in the masses of the American people is correct, we cannot err in claiming for the Democratic press, generally, that it fairly represents their views and wishes respecting the policy of our government. They emphatically condemn Grant's administration and its Republican supporters, and they mean that it shall be changed from Republican to Democratic rule. They are not to be turned from this solemn purpose by any side issues whatever, or to allow their unalterable opposition to Republicanism and all its gigantic evils to be lost sight of. The efforts of Republican papers can be fairly met and counteracted by Democratic papers and speakers; but the insidious workings of some of the so-called independent presses are not so easily exposed. The Democratic press has to fight this underhanded element too; but having right on our side, and the good of the country for our aim, we need not fear. All that we as Democrats have to do is to keep straight on in the path of honor, and leave the result to time. In due time the people will again take possession of their own, and Radicalism and all its meannesses will slink away out of sight.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The following points in regard to voting should be born in mind, and attended to at once:

The new constitution forbids all persons from voting unless they have been assessed at least two months and paid their taxes at least one month before the date of the election. No one of foreign birth can vote unless, in addition to the above, he has been naturalized a month previous to the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2d.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

Each of these important duties can be performed at any time before the days mentioned. Let our friends see to it, that the matter is attended to before it is too late.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER.

Some days ago the Evening Telegraph wanted to know:

Can any practical and sensible Republican friend of temperance stultify himself by supporting a faction that does not expect to succeed.

Robert Audley Brown, the prohibition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in his letter of acceptance, makes the following reply:

We are also warned that by our separate action we will be responsible for the destruction of "the only party that can save the country," as if a party could save the country which can no longer save itself. In contradistinction to all this, the first need of the hour is that citizens should teach their public servants that conscience is an element of power in American politics never to be abandoned; that the senselessness and temerity of party leaders who ignore the conscience of enlightened and virtuous citizens and count on their votes to endorse unrighteous acts, must be rebuked by those very votes, and that if parties follow their leaders to a merited destruction, new and healthful organizations will arise and fill their place and accomplish their destiny the better, as they take warning by the fate of parties before them that have once been powerful but have perished for their sins. Our own party represents the spirit of reform demanded by the times.

MINOR NOTES.

ANDREW REED Esq., of Lewiston, is the delegate to the Erie Convention for Mifflin county.

HON. R. M. SPEER and Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin, are the delegates elect from Huntingdon county to the Erie Convention.

THE whole number of convicts in the Georgia state penitentiary is said to be eight hundred, only one-tenth of whom are white persons. Many young negroes are constantly sent there, ranging all the way from ten to fourteen or fifteen years old.

THE Illinois "outrage" crop still flourishes. There are robberies, murders, Ku-Klux organizations, a vigilance committee and all the paraphernalia of a first-class anarchy. Yet the Governor of Illinois has not appealed to the President for troops.

IT has just been decided by the United States District Court, in a Wisconsin case, that the secured creditor of a bankrupt should prove his entire claim, and not merely the unsecured balance, in order that the endorser may benefit by the dividends.

THE Bedford Democratic County convention met on Tuesday and instructed their delegates to the Erie convention for Hon. George H. Spang as their first choice and Hon. Henry P. Ross second choice for Governor, and Hon. George A Smith, of Fulton, for State Treasurer.

AMONG the delegates to the recent Republican Convention in Wisconsin, which strongly approved by resolution the Government's raid on the Whisky Ring were two Milwaukee patriots who were soon after indicted for complicity in the very frauds they had helped to denounce,

STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE: There were about four hundred people present at the Hayes meeting on Saturday, but what it lacked in numbers and enthusiasm it made up in wealth, as almost every bondholder in the county was there, the "heavy" ones being provided with chairs on the platform.

WHEN Andrew Johnson was Governor of Tennessee, an ex-blacksmith was Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Governor with his own hands made a vest for the Chief-Justice, while the Chief-Justice went to a forge and made a shovel and tongs to present to the Governor.

THE Republican papers of the State are blossoming with the Cleveland Leader lies about the Thurman-Cook conversation. Denials will have no effect upon them. It is to be a campaign of lying and vituperation with them. They dare not meet the rugged issue.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE complete returns of the Alabama election shows a majority for convention of 16,490. The convention will stand politically as follows:

Democrats and Conservatives	81
Radicals	12
Independent Democrats	6
Total	99
Democratic and Conservative majority	63

ANDREW JOHNSON is the sixth member of the Forty-fourth Congress who has died before the first regular session of that body. The vacant chairs in the House are those of Mr. Buffington, of Massachusetts; Mr. Hersey, of Maine (Republicans); Mr. Allen, of New York; Mr. Head, of Tennessee; and Mr. La Dow, of Oregon (Democrats.)

THE Boston Traveller is assured by a gentleman who is in communication with Theodore Tilton that he has no purpose of having a new trial of his suit against Mr. Beecher. The recent acts of his counsel have been with reference to the costs of the former trial, for which the plaintiff would be responsible should he withdraw his suit from the courts.

THE Democratic Convention of Montgomery county met on Tuesday at Norristown and elected Hon. James Eschbach senatorial and Geo. Tracy, Charles T. Durham, George R. Berrell, James Boyd and R. B. Longaker representative delegates to the Erie state convention. For Governor it is understood the delegation will vote as follows; For Hon. E. L. Acker, 4; for Judge Ross, 2.

OUR able contemporary, the Utica Herald, thinks it very shabby "that President Grant and his son were left alone in a sleeping car in the Buffalo depot from midnight of Sunday until the departure of the 4:35 A. M. mail train on the New York Central road, Monday." But if President Grant and his son did not like that way of lodging, why did they not go to a hotel? Must they be deadheads under all circumstances?—N. Y. Sun.

THE Pittsburgh Commercial won't go back on its friends, but comes up nobly to the defense of Delano, or rather to the attack upon Welsh. This makes five: The Washington Republican, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Pittsburgh Commercial, the Cincinnati Times and the Chicago Inter-Ocean. A fine party. The Inter-Ocean thinks Mr. Welsh's letter to the President "perhaps the most impudent of all the insults put upon the Executive."—Phila. Times.

THE Indian ring, it would appear, is determined to get obnoxious witnesses of their frauds out of the way, even if they have to murder them. In view of the facts stated in our Washington dispatch, the shooting of Mr. Williamson at Harper's Ferry on Monday assumes a serious aspect, and unless the Indian ring can clear themselves of the charge, they will have to carry the sin of attempted murder as well as the crime of theft.—Chicogo Times.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL: After the conclusion of Mr. Kelley's speech last night, a prominent business man of this city, who heard him through, said, "Mr. Kelley, your theory is very beautiful, but how are you going to put greenbacks into the hands of those who have nothing to exchange for them?" The hasty reply was, "I have no time to discuss that question—I must hurry and get on a dry undershirt." The chances are that the question will never be answered.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association, of Washington, on Monday night voted to raise $2,500 by subscription in the departments to aid in the Pennsylvania canvass. A proposition that the money be expended in subscriptions for numbers of copies of leading Republican county newspapers in different counties of the state, to be sent to such Democrats as may be designated by the chairmen of the county committee or other responsible persons, was stigmatized as "absurd" and summarily voted down.

EX-GOVERNOR WELLER, of California, whose death is just reported, was a native of Ohio and sat in Congress from that State for the six years from 1839 to 1845. At the close of the Mexican war he was sent to Mexico as Minister. Going thence to California he was elected United States Senator in 1851, and at the expiration of his term, Governor. In 1860 Buchanan again sent him to Mexico. His last appearance in politics was in 1864, when he was a delegate to the McClellan convention.

POSTMASTER EDMUNDS' political assessments grow in disfavor among Government clerks. The number of those who have rebelled against paying them is very large. Most of the clerks from Pennsylvania refuse, and are supported by the resolution of the Republican Central Committee of the State which oppose this forced contribution. In the Navy Department clerks quite generally decline. At the present progress the fund for establishing a newspaper will not be rapidly increased. It is said that a considerable sum has been sent by the Committee to Ohio.

THE city of London has various debts, which aggregate in all $126,042,010. This debt, whilst all owing by the city, is divided up among various organized bodies, the government of London being a complex organization, the different parts of which have incurred debts which are an obligation resting against the city. As this great city has about four millions of population and covers 576 square miles, including the suberbs within the metropolitan police jurisdiction, it is easy to see that London's debt is much less a burden proportionately than that of Philadelphia.—Phila. Ledger.

GEN. BRADLEY'S ideas of the management of the Indians do not lack acceptance. The Philadelphia Telegraph says: "One of the prime reasons for turning over the management of this bureau to the army is that it would bring the expenditures under something like proper scrutiny, and perhaps the present agitation growing out of Prof. Marsh's exposures, especially if it is persistently kept up, will have the effect of either placing the army in charge of the bureau, or else effecting such reforms as are needed for preventing the swindlers who hang about it from having things all their own way."

THE Baltimore American (Rep.) believes in burying sectional prejudice with the approaching centenary of American independence, and wisely argues that our reputation with foreigners, as well as our unity at home, demands that the next political question be raised on some other point than the late rebellion or any of its problems, or on any difference between the North and South. "If we must fight at all," it says, "let it be over finance or financial corruption rather than over 'Yankees' or 'Rebels,' or over 'civil rights' and 'federal interference.'"

THAT politician makes a grievous mistake who thinks Irish citizens do not mean to be Americans. Let us tell him that we mean to strike into the very blood and marrow of Americanism; we hope to carry with us the national strength that has preserved us a people under all oppression; we hope to leave behind us the weak and worthless part. But we don't mean to be a selfish, isolated race in the midst of this great republic. Bone of its bone and blood of its blood are we Irish-Americans, and any man that preaches differently is an enemy and a demagogue.—Boston Pilot.

THE unkindest cut of all! The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Mr. Delano must go, and suggests for his successor—William Welsh of Philadelphia! It says: "No other man would bring to the office such peculiar fitness as William Welsh. He has made the Italian problem the study of years, has seen it and revolved it in all its bearings, and come to his conclusions through patient enquiry. He has shown himself thoroughly informed on Indian affairs, and has earned the gratitude of his countrymen by exposing the corruption which has made the Indian Office a shame and a reproach. Let Mr. Delano, who has demonstrated his unfitness, give place to Mr. Welsh, who has shown himself the man, above all men best suited to the office of Secretary of the Interior. Such an appointment would be eminently satisfactory to the immediate friends of the President, to the people of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania, and above all, to the people of the entire country."

ERIE CONVENTION.

[From Democratic Chronicle, Shippensburg, Pa.]

The time is rapidly approaching whom the Democrats of the old Keystone State must select from the numerous good men who are offering themselves as Governor, and it becomes the duty of every good Democrat to consider well the different candidates, their fitness for office, and their claim upon the party. If we want the tidal wave that swept everything before it last fall with an irresistable force, to still roll on, and gather strength, we must be careful that none but a good, upright, honest, fearless Democrat is placed upon our ticket. A man around whom no cloud of suspicion is gathered, a man free from the taint of large monopolies and over-grown corporations, a man who will stand by the laborer when these bloated combinations of capital who, having grown rich by grinding the poor, still further reduce their wages, without showing corresponding reduction in their gains, a man who will, with all the power invested in him as the Executive of this great State, assist all persons or parties in their attempts to expose fraud and corruption, a man from that section of our State which gave last fall's victory the greatest impetus, in short, we want a man in these days of corruption and fraud, whose past life is such that no breath of suspicion can be breathed against him, who will be terror to wrong doers—no matter what their station may be in life—who detests all manner of Rings or Cliques, we want a man in whom the citizens of Pennsylvania can have no hesitancy in giving the reins of Government.

It seems to be generally conceded that the Convention should select for our next Governor a Western man, if such is the case, and we believe it is; no portion of the Western part of this State is more entitled to this nomination than Allegheny county, which changed the majority from 15,000 for Grant, to 2,500 for our State ticket last fall, beside sending thirteen Democratic members to Harrisburg. If then, Allegheny county, on account of its signal service to that party last fall, is entitled to the nomination, we know of no other candidate who so well answers all the qualifications required as the Hon. James P. Barr, of that county, a man of undoubted integrity, and of more than ordinary ability, and one to whom his party is as much indebted for noble service in its ranks as any other man in the State. No one can doubt but he will make the strongest opponent in the field against Hartranft, with the name of James P. Barr at the head of our ticket, no power, that the corrupt organization of the Republican party can bring to bear against him, will stay the mighty wave of indignation that is now sweeping through the length and breadth of our beloved land.

For The Post.

ASSIGNATS.

The old adage that "if you want to kill a dog you should give him a bad name," is fully exemplified by the Republican press and stump speakers in relation to the finance plank of the Ohio platform. The New York Tribune of last week in an article entitled "The Difference," tries to fix the name of "Assignats" upon all bonds and currency of the United States which may be issued hereafter. The course of the Tribune and the Republican party in the present campaign is remarkable. If the greenbacks and bonds had been issued by the Democratic party against the protest of the Republicans, that might account for the depreciation of the U. S. currency by calling it rags, assignats, &c., but for them to depreciate their own "rag baby" and attempt the destruction of that currency, by the manipulation of which, hundreds of their party became millionaires, is ungrateful indeed. The term "Assignat" was first used by the Revolutionary Government in France about 1790, and indicated a note or bond payable out of the proceeds of the sales of confiscated property. The assignats were not Government bonds, like the English consols or our 5-20s, for the payment of which the revenues of the Government were pledged; nor were they legal tenders like our greenbacks and the Bank of England papers for the payment of which the Government was bound; they were a species of bond scrip liable to depreciate at all times (even when issued by the U. S.) and when issued, as it was during the French Revolution, in unlimited amounts, became worthless.

The Tribune defines any government bonds which do not require the payment of the principal or interest in gold—such as the 3-65 currency bonds proposed by Judge Kelly—to be Assignats, thus trying by affixing an odious name, to confound two things altogether different. Bank of England notes from 1797 to 1822 were legal tenders, and were not redeemable in gold. United States greenbacks have been legal tenders since 1862, not redeemable in gold, and by the Tribune's definition are Assignats. The English consols from 1797 to 1822 were also assignats, and the 7-30 currency bonds of the United States, payable principal and interest in greenbacks, which have been redeemed according to their terms and to the satisfaction of the holders, were also assignats according to the Tribune's definition; and the convertible greenbacks which Judge Kelly so much deplores, were also the same kind of assignats. If the Democracy succeed in getting the control of the United States government, they will issue no assignats of the French kind. They will issue, if necessary, such legal tender currency and such bonds as have been issued by the United States since 1862, and such bonds as the English consols and no other, and those they will pay according to contract and never repudiate. The Democracy in the 19th century held the Government forty-eight years, and never repudiated Government contracts of any kind. They never repudiated existing contracts by act of Congress, and then packed the Supreme Court of the United States to get a decision legalizing such repudiation. In answer to the aspersions of the Tribune and the Republicans, we refer the American people to the record of the Democracy—they never repudiated, in the past, like the Republicans, nor will they do so in the future. They will carry out all the contracts of the United States according to law and the decisions of the Courts, and will leave all repudiation and packing of Courts and juries to their adversaries.

C.

THREE TIMES ONE.

Keep your baby fashions,
Little maid;
Growing-up will spoil you,
I'm afraid;
Ween the bonny girlies grow,
Half their prettinesses go—
People say.
Who can look at such as you
Without a pang or two?
Well a-day!

If I could, I'd keep you,
Tiny chit,
As you are this minute,
Every bit.
Not another inch of height:
Are n't we tall enough now, quite—
Two-feet-two?
Why, I'd give my Sunday bonnet,
And the purple posies on it,
To be you!

Could the budlet only
Hold the flower,
Could you spare your dimples
Half an-hour,
I might recollect, you see,
How things looked when I was three.
Very well,
You know what there is to say,
You'll be big as I some day—
Wont you tell?

Ah! did I but manage
Matters here,
Pinafores should fit you
Many a year;
For I dread lest when you're old,
You'll have lost your heart of gold
On the way;
That were sadder (don't forget)
Than to live to see my pet
Getting gray.

Goldilocks may some day
Miss their crinkle;
Forehead learn the feeling
Of a wrinkle.
Never mind, so naught be stole
From the sunny tempered soul
Worth a sigh.
Thievish fate will have to pay
All he ever took away
By and by.

Stop you, then, I'd dare not,
If I might,
Though the risks stand heavy,
Black—or white;
Game of hazard, every whit;
Luck and unluck, toss for it,
Yes or No;—
Take your chances with the rest;
Nature's methods must be best,
As all things go.

—Rachel Pomeroy, St Nicholas for Sept.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FALL SILKS

The first importations of Lyons silks for fall and winter costumes are rich gros grains and failles of very dark shades. Brown and blue are the colors most largely imported, and the best of these are almost black. Plain colors have the preference, but there are also plaids and stripes; matelasse designs and quaint patterns of moyenage brocades are shown among rich figured silks.

The handsomest brown failles are two shades of maroon, or chestnut color; the first is very dark, and the second, with which the first is to be trimmed, is a light shade, ranked as medium on the manufacturer's list. *Fumee*, or smoke brown, is the familiar shade called London smoke. There are three shades of *pain brule*, similar to those of former winters. *Solitaire* is unmixed brown, and next to this comes Sienne brown with red tinges. Carmelite brown reap pears, and there are a few bronze shades, but all such mongrel hues will be replaced by more positive colors. *Negrillon* is brown that is almost black. *Cassis* is black-current color, with slight tints of blue, and promises to be a very fashionable shade. Marine *fonce* is the first choice of the dark navy blue shades for day costumes. Next are indigo shades scarcely removed from black. Sphinx is the popular gray blue brought out in very dark shades. *Gros bleu* is a pure tint without shading of other color, like the soft Madonna blue of last year. Gray will also be a popular color in dark yet clear shades. *Acier*, steel gray, is largely imported. Caoutchouc is exceedingly dark, and will therefore be stylish. *Bouvreuil* is is a soft shade, darker than dove color. Bilbao is blue-gray. Rat gray is just what it claims to be; and *souris*, mouse-color, is a shade lighter. *Suede* is the darkest gray shown in undressed kid gloves. The new red shades are darker than those that have been worn throughout the summer. Chambertin is dark wine-color. *Enfer* defines itself. Nacarat is orange-red.

EVENING SILKS.

For evening silks the greatest variety is shown in pale yellow tints. First is creme, the yellow-white cream-color now in favor; next is blondine, a deeper hue, like golden hair; *ble*, or corn-color; chair, or flesh tints, like pale ecru shades; *paille*, which is bright straw-color; and soft chamois shades. Salmon takes deeper yellow hues, and has less pink than formerly, showing the gradual abandonment of all mixed colors. The green silks to be worn by gaslight are very light, such as sea-foam, which is merely greenish-white, and a pale shade that seems a transparent over another color, and is called crystal geeen. Evening blue shades are *Indienne*, *azur* and *ciel*. Mexico blue is shown in two shades; one is medium light, and the other is very deep, yet is brightened by gaslight. Two shades of lilac are shown, and there is pure lavender color for elderly ladies. Rose colors are deeper than they have been lately.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS.

Plaid silks are not very largely imported, and it is hinted that stripes will be preferred. Plaid gros grain of light quality, to be used as trimmings cut bias, and also to be associated with plain colors, are shown with grounds of the dark fashionable shades just mentioned, barred with brighter colors. The handsomest plaids are when the French call cameo quadrille silks, with almost invisible plaids of light shade on dark grounds of a single color, with bars in bright relief. Green seems to be a favorable ground for such plaids; thus there are myrtle green grounds; with vague, irregular plaids of light green and threads of crimson or of blue. Blue plaids have two shades of blue, with gray bars; brown plaids have lines of gold. When these plaids are used for basques and tabliers they will be cut bias. The richest plaids are those of dark faille, barred with velvet. Brown, blue and black prevail in these rich fabrics. There are also satin bars on faille foundations.

Striped silks are two shades of a color in broad, bold lines. Faille, striped with satin, is shown in quaint, stylish colors, such as prune with cream, color, brown with blue, and black with cream or with pearl color

WINTER LOUISINES.

Winter Louisines are heavy silk serges or basket woven silks, like those during the summer, but thick enough for winter costumes, and in dark plaids illuminated by lines of brilliant color. Odd combinations of color are shown in these, such as brown grounds with mingled plaids of blue, scarlet, and cream-color, or else dark indigo blue grounds barred with scarlet and gold, or prune grounds with red and blue bars. Handsomer than these are the damask serges of soft pliable twilled silk in blocks of two shades of brown, dark blue, gray, or prune. There are also silk serges of solid color in the stylish dark shades.

SICILIENNE.

Sicilienne will be fashionably worn again. It is brought out in the rich reps of last season, but the novelty is figured Sicilienne, with shell, damask and diamond patterns. All the fashionable dark colors are represented, but this fabric is handsomest in black.

EVENING BROCATELLE SILKS.

Charming dresses for evening wear will be made of the light brocatelle silks. These are soft twilled silks covered with small floral designs. Thus a Marguerite dress has a cream-colored ground strewn with Marguerites of a slightly deeper shade; a lilac dress has clusters of lilacs thrown over it. White brocatelles are brightened by small bouquets; pale blue grounds have white flowers; pearl gray brocatelle has fish-scale patterns, linked rings and circles within circles of deeper shade. Rose, maize and blue grounds have brocaded squares of white, with palm leaves inside each square.

China crape is also enriched by tapestry designs and matelasse figures of the same color. All light hues and black Crapes are largely imported.

New Chambery guazes are also plaided in Pompadour and Oxford colors, such as pale rose with blue, or blue with buff.

SILK CASHMERES.

From the variety of figured stuffs brought by merchants there is little doubt that they will find favor. Among these rich goods are silk cashmeres, which are thick twilled India silks in dark colors, nearly covered with damask designs.

NEW WOOL GOODS.

Many of the new wool goods are broderie, as the French say, with wrought figures that look like embroidery or brocade. Some of these are all wool, but the most elaborate have silk, satin or velvet figures. There are gray grounds of wool cloth with silken figures of brown; heavily twilled blue wool stuffs are overlaid with black satin figures; gray-blue grounds have figures of lighter shade. Less striking than these are soft drab stuffs of fine twilled wool overlaid with intricate tracery of the same shade or with bias plaids, or else little diamonds or small checks.

Cashmeres, serges, and merinoes are staple goods and apt to remain in fashion while costumes are worn, as they require soft flexible stuffs for draperies. In selecting those for the coming season the reader is advised to choose very dark shades of quiet colors. Camel's-hair in invisible plaids, and the striped limousine of last year, are provided for serviceable winter costumes. —[Harper's Bazar.

ALL SORTS OF HAIRS.

I suppose you youngsters think that all hairs are alike, except as to color; but that is only because your eyes are not very sharp. If your eyes were as sharp as a microscope, you could tell from the tiniest slice of a hair whether it grew on a boy or a quadruped, and what quadruped. A human hair, I am told, looks, in that searching little instrument, like a hollow tube, quite transparent, and marked with irregular lines around it. On looking very closely, these lines are seen to be the ends of separate surface-coats, or bark of the hair. Think of your hairs having bark! Inside the thin, scaly covering is a fibrous substance, from the bulb where it begins, to the point. The color of the hair is decided by the color of the fluid that fills this transparent tube. A cat's hair looks, under this prying instrument, like the trunk of an old, rough palm-tree; while a bat's hair resembles flowers of a trumpet shape, stuck into each other to form a chain. A bat from India has the trumpet shaped cups expanded very wide, and notched on the edge. Hair from the head of a bee is pointed and set with short hairs standing straight out from the stem; and the hairs of a caterpillar are like stout, horny rods, drawn to a point and set with spines on each side.

This is very queer; but there's another thing about it. If the hairs of sheep and other animals whose hair is used in manufactures, had not rough scales which clasp and mat together, they could not be made into felting. That is what makes broadcloth and other woolen cloth so firm and strong. —["Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for Sept.

HOW TO MAKE RAG CARPETS.

If you want something for your kitchen floor, firm, warm and durable, from which spots can be easily removed, which can be shaken, turned, and be as good as new again for several years, use rag carpets. They can generally be obtained of carpet dealers at from sixty cents to one dollar a yard; but often a smoother and handsomer article can be made at home, at least ready for the loom. For this purpose save the old clothes—old flannel, sheets, and under-garments, old dresses—in fact, everything which will make long strips. Old clothes of good colors are doubly valuable. Calicoes not too much worn are excellent material. Cut into strips about an inch wide, sew end to end, and wind smoothly into balls of about one pound weight. Allow from one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds of rags to a square yard of carpeting. Collect all odd pieces of any color for the mosaic or hit-and-miss stripe. Cut and mix these thoroughly before sewing, so as to make this stripe as uniform as possible. A few pounds of remnants from a woolen factory or soft listings, of any needed color, make a nice stripe, and require little sewing. Do not put too much black into a kitchen carpet, as it is not a strong color and shows the dust more than other colors. A stripe of several shades of red brightens up a carpet wonderfully—and who objects to a little brightness in the kitchen? White woolen rags take a nice cochineal red, white cotton a durable green from fustic and logwood set with blue vitriol. A cinnamon color may be dyed with copperas. Select a coarse strong warp of some dark color—brown and slate colors are good—allowing one pound of warp for every three and one-fourth yards of carpeting. Keep the exact weight of rags and warp to compare with weight of carpet when returned, and employ a good weaver. Many prefer a kitchen carpet put down with rings, as it can thus be easily taken up and shaken.—[Scribner for September.

THE ABSURDITY OF IT.

It is all very well for the poets to tell,
By way of their song adorning,
Of milkmaids who rouse, to manipulate cows,
At Five o'clock in the morning.
And of moony young mowers who handle outdoors
The charms of their straw-beds scorning—
Before break of day, to make love and hay,
At Five o'cock in the morning!

But, between me and you, it is all untrue—
Believe not a word they utter;
To no milkmaid alive does the finger of Five
Bring beaux—or even bring butter.
The poor sleepy cows, is told to arouse,
Would do so, perhaps, in a horn-ing;
But the sweet country girls, would they show their curls,
At Five o'clock in the morning?

It may not be wrong for the man in the song—
Or the moon—if anxious to settle,
To kneel in the wet grass, and pop, but, alas!
What if he popped down on a nettle?
For how could he see what was under his knee,
If, in spite or my friendly warning,
He went out of bed and his house and his head
At Five o'clock in the morning?

It is all very well such stories to tell,
But if I were a maid, all forlorn-ing,
And a lover should drop, in the clover, to pop,
At Five o'clock in the morning:
If I liked him, you see, I'd say, "Please call at Three;"
If not, I'd turn on him with scorning:
"Don't come here, you flat, with conundrums like that
At Five o'clock in the mornining!"

—"John Paul."

HARDSHIPS OF ARTISTS.

A hard life that of an artist. There are men of fifty whose names are famous who do not earn ten thousand francs a year. About thirty, after ten years' study, he begins to produce something; then sales must be made, and to make sales the artist must have the tact of a salesman. Some go fasting, and put in here and there a three-franc lesson; but even that is a chance. Some paint back-grounds for photographers, or large sign-boards. At forty, with real merit, or friends in the newspapers, he may get into notice by constant exhibition and puffing. About fifty he earns a little money and has caught the rheumatism. Each year the number of real artists grows less and less. Taste has declined since the division of patrimonies has broken fortunes into crumbs, and the great profits of the boures soil society with new and vulgar wealth. Amateurs sell their galleries, bargain with picture dealers, speculate upon their stores. To succeed, three things are needful: The first, that at the exhibition some rich bourgeois shall say, "There is a gay hunting scene, which will do very well for the left-hand panel of my dining-room!" the second, that he feels in the humor to spend his money, that he has faith in his own taste, that his wife does not say no, in short, that he buys; the third, that his friends, having breakfasted before the pictures, order copies. But the five thousand pictures of the exposition distract the attention, destroy all beauty.

A woman is pretty alone by her fireside in her easy chair; put her among eighty ball dresses, and she is lost. How do the two or three miles of pictures which are gotten up each year in Paris find sale? Reply is impossible. On this route the crowd is greater than on any of the others. For thirty years back the chief character of novels, whose heroes were formerly young gentlemen, have been artists, especially painters. Thereupon a craze in this direction. Numbers of young fellows who would have made excellent clerks have bought gaiters and let their beards grow. What are they to do for their dinners? Many a one is worn out. This one takes a whole summer to finish a study. He rubs out, paints over, rubs out again, ends in losing all true feeling, becomes cross, irritable, talks feverishly, and by fits and starts, like a man who has had a nervous attack. Many have utterly thwarted their natures, and, after fifteen years' struggle, find themselves powerless. Instead of an imagination full to overflow and an impulse to pour out on the canvas the very superfluity of their brains, they resemble the dried-up spring which at long intervals leaks out in miserable drops. A friend comes in. He is stopped by a gesture. "Stand just as you are; stretch out your arm. Perhaps I have found the attitude I have been looking for." At last, by mere chance, and after a hundred groping hesitations, they hang up something, and the creature thus brought into the world by a miracle, is a pretentious abortion.—[Taine.

CAN BIRDS CONVERSE?

Dr. Charles C. Abbott cites the following occurrence to show that birds possess some mode of conveying ideas to one another. In the spring of 1872 a pair of cat-birds were noticed carrying materials for a nest to a patch of blackberries briers hard by. To test their ingenuity, Dr. Abbott took a long, narrow strip of muslin, too long for one bird conveniently to carry, and placed it on the ground in such a position as to be seen by the birds when searching for material. In a few moments one of the cat-birds spied the strip and endeavored to carry it off; but its length and weight, however he took hold of it,—and he tried many times,—impeded his flight, and, after long worrying over it, the bird flew off for assistance. In a few moments, he returned with his mate, and then, standing near the strip, they appeared to hold a consultation. The chirping, twittering, murmuring and occasional ejaculations, were all unmistakable. In a few moments these all ceased, and the work commenced. Each took hold of the muslin strip, at about the same distance in each case from the ends, and, taking flight simultaneously, bore it away. Soon there was much jabbering at the nest; the birds could not agree how to use the strip, and it was finally abandoned; but so, too, was the nest, and the birds left the neighborhood.

A SPOILED CHILD.

The other day, says a Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph, quite a commotion was created in the Bois de Boulogne by the entrance of a very singular party. It consisted of two tiny cavaliers mounted upon exquisite little ponies. One of these small riders was a handsome boy about 7 years of age, and the other was a large monkey, strapped to the saddle of his steed. A servant in livery followed on horseback at the distance prescribed by etiquette. Finding that this singular cortege was attracting a crowd the police of the Bois interfered, and the young gentleman and his companion were forced to return home. On inquiry being made it was found that the boy was the only son of a Portuguese Court, at present residing in Paris, a terribly spoiled child, to whom his parents can refuse nothing. Consequently, when he took it into his head to take the monkey, which is his special pet and companion, out riding with him, he found no one bold enough to impose his whims. That duty was reserved for the police of Paris.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE VELOCIPEDE.

[Richmond Whig.]

A few years ago, when the velocipede fever was at its height, it was supposed by many that the "bycycle" would come into general use as a means of locomotion in competition with horses, but experience proved that its propulsion required the expenditure of too much muscular power, and, in a short time, it ceased to be used even for purposes of exercise and recreation. A gentleman of this city, in considering the cause of the rejection of the velocipede as a means of locomotion, conceived the idea of constructing one which would overcome the great objection to the bycycle, and has succeeded in perfecting a velocipede which may be propelled with very little exertion. In fact, the weight of the operator or rider furnishes to a great extent the motive power of the machine.

The rider sits upon a wooden figure shaped like a swan, to the breast of which is fastened one end of a powerful spring of band-steel. The other end is connected with a crank on the axle on which the two rear wheels revolve, the front wheel being used for guiding. In the neck of the swan are two handles to be grasped by the rider. The saddle or seat rests upon pivots in the sides of the swan, so that the rider may avoid the oscillations when the machine is in motion. Mounting the saddle the rider leans forward, and his weight presses the spring backward, acting as a leverage on the crank. One revolution of the crank releases the spring and raises the breast of the swan, only to be immediately brought forward again, reproducing the motion of the crank and propelling the machine forward with increasing momentum.

The inventor hopes to be able in a short time to construct a full size machine and exhibit it to the public. If his expectations are then realized, it will be safe to predict a great demand for the "Pohleon," as he calls it, for use on common roads or streets or railroads. The machine can be mounted on three or four wheels, will move backward or forward, and will ascend hills as well as run on a level.

LOVE AND BREAKERS.

[Boston Herald.]

A very pretty love romance has cropped out this summer at Watch Hill. The prettiest girl at one of the great hotels is about eighteen. She is the niece of a distinguished Chicago merchant, and is here with his family to spend some of an abundant fortune left by a doting father to an only child. She is fond of the sea and open air generally, and every morning indulges in a generous bath in the breakers. She makes a pretty picture as she treads the white sand, elastic and symmetrical in her movements, to dash into the water and to be caught up and tossed in the surf. A young doctor from the city of Providence evidently thought so, for he generally managed to be on hand to bathe at the same time. He did not speak to her, but acted as a kind of protecting spirit over her lavation, fearful of every rude wave that visited her fair body too roughly. I don't think she ever noticed it, but he was very constant in his protection for some time. One morning a week or so ago the divine miss took a notion into her head to bathe before breakfast, and proceeded to the beach quite alone. She was frolicking in the waves all by herself, and having a merry time, when young Esculapius chanced to pass by, "strolling on the sands," probably to gain the morning appetite. The girl was suddenly taken with a cramp, saw a shark, or thought something dreadful was going to happen to her, for she gave a wild shriek to the stranger for help. He heard the cry and saw the beseeching attitude, and, rapidly throwing off his coat, sprang into the surf, entirely regardless of his best pair of summer pantaloons. He aided the girl ashore tenderly, soothed her fears, received her gushing thanks for having "saved her life," and accepted an invitation to breakfast with her. Fortunate young doctor! They have been together ever since, and the wedding this fall will be celebrated with all the pomp and circumstance that Chicago is capable of.

CHILDREN'S FEARS

The objects that excite the fears of children are often as curious and unaccountable as their secret intensity. Miss Martineau told me once, that a special object of horror to her, when she was a child, were the colors of the prism, a thing in itself so beautiful, that it is difficult to conceive how any imagination could be painfully impressed by it; but her terror of these magical colors was such that she used to rush past the room, even when the door was closed, where she had seen them reflected from the chandelier, by the sunlight, on the wall.

A bright, clever boy of nine, by no means particularly nervous or timid, told me once that the whole story of Aladdin was frighful to him; but he never was able to explain why it made this impression upon him. A very curious instance of strong nervous apprehension, not, however, in any way connected with supernatural terror occurred to a young girl about eight years old, the daughter of a friend of mine. The mother, the gentlest and most reasonable indulgent of parents sent her up-stairs for her watch cautioning her not to let it fall; the child, by her own account, stood at the top of the stairs with the watch in her hand, till the conviction that she certainly should let it fall took such dreadful and complete possession of her that she dashed it down, and then came in a paroxysm of the most distressing nervous excitement to tell her mother what she had done. —[Mrs. Kemble, in September Atlantic.

THE Cooperstown Repulican tells this: "There lives in this town a father who was moving a load of hay from one point to another some time since, and after going a short distance the hay fell off. It was reloaded, and shortly fell off again. It was again put on the wagon, which, after going awhile, tipped over; the farmer thereupon took a match from his pocket and set fire to it and saw the whole consumed—and that was the way this foolish farmer helped himself out of that difficulty."

BE THOU TRUE.

Care not what others say,
Be thou true!
If they gossip to betray,
Be thou true!
Be consistent and do right,
For the truth make a good fight;
Do what thou dost with all thy might;
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Let thy love be sincere—
Be thou true!
Only God hast thou to fear;
Be thou true!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dewdrops or the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay!
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Friendship's very hard to find,
Be thou true!
True love is not always blind;
Be thou true!
Time at last makes all things straight,
Let us not resent—just wait—
But not trust too much in fate.
Be thou true! Be thou true!

Like the summer's fragrant flowers,
Be thou true!
Like the April's coming showers,
Be thou true!
Like the mountain looking high,
And the river rolling by—
Like the blue and arching sky.
Be thou true! Be thou true!

—Wallace.

STATIRA AND ROXANA, OR THE RIVAL DRESSES.

Mrs. Bellamy, according to her own account, had been wont to take great pains and to exercise much good taste in regard to the costume she assumed upon the stage. She claimed to have discarded hooped skirts, while those new unwieldy draperies were still greatly favored by other actresses, and to have adopted a style of dress remarkable for an elegant simplicity then very new to the stage. Still the lady has freely admitted that she could be very gorgeous upon occasions; and concerning one of two grand tragedy dresses she had obtained from Paris, she has something of a history to narrate. The play was to be the "Alexander," of Nat Lee; the rival actresses were to appear —Mrs. Bellamy as Statira, and the famous Mrs. Woffington as Roxana. The ladies did not love each other—rival actresses oftentimes do not love each other—and each possessed a temper. Moreover, each was a beauty: Mrs Woffington, a grand brunette, dark-browed, with flashing eyes and stately mien; Mrs. Bellamy, a blonde, blue-eyed and golden-haired —an accomplished actress, if an affected one. Now Mrs. Bellamy's grand dress of deep yellow satin, with a robe of rich purple velvet, was found to have a most injurious effect upon the delicate straw-colored skirts of Mrs. Woffington: they seemed to be reduced to a dirty white hue. The ladies fairly quarreled over their dresses. At length, if we may adopt Mrs. Bellamy's account of the proceedings, Mrs. Woffington's rage was so kindled "that it nearly bordered on madness. When, oh! dire to tell! she drove me off the carpet and gave me the *coup de grace* almost behind the scenes. The audience, who, I believe, preferred hearing my last dying speech to seeing her beauty and fine attitude, could not avoid perceiving her violence, and testified their displeasure at it." Possibly the scene excited mirth in an equal degree. Foote forthwith prepared a burlesque, "The Green Room Squabble; or, a Battle Royal between the Queen of Babylon and the Daughter of Darius." The same tragedy, it may be noted, had, at an earlier date, been productive of discord in the theatre, Mrs. Barry, as "Roxana," had indeed stabbed her "Statira," Mrs. Boutell, with such violence that the dagger, although the point was blunted, "made its way through Mrs. Boutell's stays and entered about a quarter of an inch into the flesh." It is not clear, however, that this contest, like the other, is to be attributed to antagonism in the matter of dress.—[All the Year Round.

SHAKESPEARIAN SMALL-TALK.

[Mrs. Kemble, in the Atlantic Monthly.]

A friend of mine, at a dinner-party, being asked if she had seen Mr. Fechter in Hamlet, replied in the negative, adding that she did not think she should relish Shakespeare declaimed with a foreign accent. The gentleman who had questioned her said: "Ah! very true indeed—perhaps not;" then, looking attentively at his plate, from which I suppose he drew the inspiration of what followed, he added, "And yet—after all, you know, Hamlet was a foreigner." This view of the case had probably not suggested itself to John Kemble, and so he dissuaded Talma from the experiment. While referring to Mr. Fechter's personifications of Hamlet, and the great success which it obtained in the fashionable world, I wish to preserve a charming instance of naive ignorance in a young guardsman, seduced by the enthusiasm of the gay society of London in going, for once, to see a play of Shakespeare's. After sitting dutifully through some scenes in silence, he turned to a fellow-guardsman, who was painfully looking and listening, by his side, with the grave remark, "I say, George, dooced odd play this; it's all full of quotations." This young military gentleman had occasionally, it seems, heard Shakespeare quoted, and remembered it. So did not the same very amiable, extremely handsome, but not very intelligent young hero remember his English history, if ever he had heard that quoted; for being honored with a command to attend a fancy ball at the palace, he consulted a cousin of his and friend of mine, as to his costume on the occasion. "Go as the Black Prince, dear Fountain" (Fountain was his name—I always called him Pump, for short), said she: "you will look so lovely in armor." "Oh hang it, Polly, though, I shouldn't like to black my face," was the ingenious reply.

SWALLOWED SPECTACLES.

A Paris correspondent writes: "Another rival to the man who swallowed a fork last year has just come to hand. A poor fellow named Venet has been admitted to the hospital here on account of having swallowed a pair of spectacles. It appears he partook one day rather freely of a dish of mushrooms, and having reason to suspect after having eaten them that they were poisonous, he attempted to bring on a fit of vomiting. Not succeeding in his first effort, he renewed the attempt by thrusting his spectacles down his throat. A gasp—a gulp—and down went the spectacles, and there they remain at the present. As the frames are of silver, no danger of poison is apprehended, but the poor fellow's condition is nevertheless, a desperate one."

BANANA CULTURE.

Few people who see bananas hanging in the fruit stores think of them as more than a tropical luxury of how the delicious fruit is grown. In fact they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world, and, according to Humboldt, an acre in banans will produce as much food for a man as twenty-five acres of wheat. The greatest obstacle in some tropical countries to that civilization which comes from persistent industry, is found in the ease with which bananas are grown, as it is so easy to get a living without work that no effort need be made, and the population therefore become lazy and shiftless. All that is needed in the growing of bananas is to place a cutting in the ground. It will ripen its fruit in twelve or thirteen months, without further care, each plant having seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five bananas, and when that dies down after fruiting new shoots spring up to take its place. In regions where the frost never reaches, bananas are found in all stages of growth, ripening their fruit every day in the year. A man near Silver Lake, Florida, is thought to have the largest banana plantation in the United States, containing fully ten thousand plants in bearing. Some of these are large trees, which do not die after bearing fruit, but the majority are of the dwarf species, which are renewed every year. Slips are planted about eight feet apart, and rapidly push up leaves disclosing six or eight small bananas behind their protection. Some plants will have sixteen or twenty leaves and branches of fruit, bending over as it ripens, forming a pretty sight. The culture of bananas is very profitable, and with the unlimited capacity of Florida and the West India Islands for producing them, there should always be a supply equal to any possible demand.

SPORT IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes: "A droll story comes to us from the city of Marseilles. The hero is a gentleman well known both there and in Paris. On his property near Marseilles he once had rabbits, which the innumerable poachers of the South have terminated. There is now, as every one knows, a sincere though uncultivated admiration for field sports in France. This gentleman was quite ashamed to think that he could not offer even rabbit shooting to a friend on his estates. But the remedy was simple—the empty warrens could be restocked. Orders to this effect he sent from Paris, and a great quantity of coneys were turned down. The season of the chase opened two or three days since, and a goodly show of guns M.——led out to harass his game. Girt with horns probably, and furnished with embroidered game bags, the party approached the scene of action. To their mingled horror and delight, the rabbits sallied forth full gallop, greeting their executioners, with joy, and came running up to their gaitered legs. Never was there such a welcome; Lops and half-lops. Dutch and Angora bounded to meet the sportsmen, tumbling one across another in delight. The fact is, that the garde chasse had bought tame rabbits, which he had been used to feed in that very spot."

ALARMING RESULTS OF BAD DRAINAGE.

[Colonel G. E. Waring, Jr., in the Atlantic Monthly.]

There are several diseases which are not known to indicate more or less definitely unfavorable sanitary arrangements, and as the knowledge of hygiene extends, other diseases are added to the list. Nervous toothache, neuralgia, scarlet fever, cholera, dysentery, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and consumption are among those which are either generated by foul air or foul water, or which are made worse because of unhealthy surroundings.

Dr. Derby says: "That an obscure internal cause—which, in our ignorance of its nature, is called a proneness of disposition to receive the poison—is necessary for its development does not affect the truth of the fact that without filth the disease is not born. . . . The improvement of public health, as expressed by that unerring guide, the death rate, corresponds with all the means by which air and water are kept free from pollution.

Typhoid fever is the most conspicuous type of the class of zymotic diseases, all of which are clearly pythogenic, and none of which can originate under conditions fit for proper human habitation.

A WISE CHILD.

While we are in the dining-room we must not forget the little miss of five or six summers, who unconsciously perpetrated one of the best jokes of the season. Wine was being passed around, and she was invited to take some but declined.

"Why do you not take wine with your dinner, Minnie?" asked a gentleman who sat near her.

"'Cause I doesn't like it."

"But take a little then, my child, for your stomach's sake," he urged.

"I aiant dot no tommik's ache!" indignantly responded the little miss, in the most emphatic manner. As both question and answer were distinctly heard by those around, every one burst into laughter, which so frightened the litte one that she cried.

The same little miss upon being one day bantered because she was a girl, and having represented to her that boys were much more useful creatures in the world, although they were usually more trouble, was asked if she did not wish she were a boy. "No indeed," she quietly replied; "I'se worse now than most boys."—[Saratoga Cor.

AN INGENIOUS DECEPTION.

Sanerant relates the following anecdote of Schwartz, a famous German painter: "Having been engaged to paint the ceiling of the Town-Hall at Munich by the day, his love of dissipation induced him to neglect his duties, and the magistrates and overseers of the work were frequently obliged to hunt him out of the tavern. As he could no longer drink in quiet, he stuffed an image of himself, left the legs hanging down between the staging where he was accustomed to work, and sent one of his boon companions to move the image a little two or three times a day, and so take it away at noon and night. By means of this deception he drank without the least disturbance for a whole fortnight together, the inn-keeper being aware of the plot. The officers came around twice a day to look after him, and, seeing the well-known stockings which he was accustomed to wear, suspected nothing wrong and went on their way, greatly extolling their new convert as the most industrious and conscientious painter in the world."

VARIETIES.

WHEN does a man keep his word? When no one will take it.

LAWYERS have a clear majority in the Indiana Senate, and farmers a quorum in the House.

A NEW way in which the residents of Massachusetts carry watermelons is by means of shawl straps.

A YOUNG man in Indiana was excused from serving on a jury in a case because he had been married but two days.

IT is stated that by the Bessemer process of making steel not less than 4 000,000 tons of coal are saved annually in England.

A LONDON car conductor was lately sentenced to three months imprisonment, with hard labor, for attempting to defraud his employers of four cents.

A CASHMERE shawl is to be presented to the Princess of Wales on the occasion of her visit to India. It is now being made at Srenuggur, and will cost $4000.

A NEW style of fan has made its appearance, the handle of which forms a pocket handkerchief holder, whilst at the extreme end a tiny scent-bottle is concealed.

KENTUCKY boasts of a cornstalk bearing fifty ears of corn and an immense amount of silk. The middle ear is full sized, and the other forty-nine grow in ranks about it.

TWO enterprising young ladies of Newport, Indiana, not being able to obtain the services of a carpenter when they wanted him, went themselves and built a summer kitchen.

THE French Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment declaring M. Courbet, the painter, liable for the expenses of reconstructing the column in the Place Vendome.

A YOUNG lady of Minnesota boasts of having ten grown up brothers to watch over her, and she says more men raise their hats to her than to any other ten girls in the city.

"YESTERDAY afternoon," says a Tennessee paper, the handsome Miss Jennie Taylor was borne to the cemetery before a large concourse of grieving men, women, and vehicles."

"SIXTEEN brothers in a bar-room, all stepping up to the counter at once and calling for whisky straight," was one of the notable incidents of the day of the hanging at Tazewell, Tenn.

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL: The many acquaintances of Lloyd Copeland, in this city, will be gratified to learn that he was tarred and feathered at Knoville, Tennessee, on Monday night.

THE elevators in the new Palace Hotel, San Francisco, have their uppermost landing on the roof, where a fine place is prepared for the guests to promenade and enjoy the extensive view of the city, suburbs and harbor.

FEMININE LOGIC—Precise old aunt: "It's no use, Emily; I should never alter my opinion of the young man, not if you were to convince me ever so much. I don't like him, and even wild horses couldn't make me."

I. Fields, a resident of Berkley, Berks county, Pa., has a hen of the bantam species which is 18 years old. During her lifetime she has hatched and raised over three hundred young chickens, including fifteen this season.

A CONDUCTOR the other day accounted for a discrepancy between his punch and his cash return by stating that he had been forcibly robbed in his car, but the suspicious superintendent thinks the story lacks car-robberation.

MISS MINNIE CONWAY, daughter of the late Mrs. F. B. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, was married, in New York, on Sunday, to Levy, the cornet-player. Mr. and Mrs. Levy are now visiting Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the actress, at Manchester, N. H.

THE corner-stone of the old Masonic Hall at Halifax, which was laid by Queen Victoria's father in 1800, has been exhumed, with the inscription in a fair state of preservation. It will be built into the wall of the new temple, whose corner stone is to be laid on the 31st inst.

A HOUSE in Bucks county, Pa., was recently struck by lightning, and a large mirror in one of the rooms was so thoroughly shattered that not a piece one inch in size could be found, the minute particles of glass being firmly embedded in the woodwork on the opposite side of the room. A piano was struck also, but its tone not injured.

THE other morning a servant girl, poking her head into an apartment which had been occupied by the President and a few chosen friends the night previous, ejaculated, "Old cigar stumps—disgusting! Sour beer—ugh! Slale whisky—phew!" and clapping her apron to her nose, slammed the door and retreated.—[Brooklyn Argus.

Two members of the English Parliament have made a novel wager. They have agreed to meet each other at Yokohama on the 25th of September at 2 P. M., one to travel by way of the United States, and sail from San Francisco, the other to go by way of the Isthmus of Suez and India, and if either fails to keep the appointment he is to pay the other $5,000.

IN Shirley township, Huntingdon county, a widower named Andrew Spanogle, some time ago married his housekeeper, Martha Henry. He was eighty years old and she twenty-seven. Recently he made a will, and it is the impression of his children that his mind has been failing, and that his present wife has induced him to cut them off from a share in his estate. The old gentleman is immensely wealthy, and a jury of intelligent gentlemen are sitting as a committee of lunacy in the matter.

A CERTAIN steamship, while rapidly approaching the town of Belleville, Ontario, last week, blew her whistle, when a large dog on the street began to give short, sharp, joyous barks, and to prance around as if he was highly pleased with something. The owner of the dog was a mate on the steamship, and the animal was preparing to meet his master. Other boats might come and go, and whistle as they passed, but at whatever hour his master's boat arrived the animal always recognized the sound of the whistle and ran to greet his master.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
Postage Prepaid.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25
THE WEEKLY POST.
Postage Pre-paid.
ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
In Clubs of Five or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

TO WEEKLY SUBCRIBERS

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRANT is still swinging around the circle, begging for a Third Term.

THE organs still refrain from saying anything about the exorbitant taxes, and corruption in National, State and municipal affairs, but even that will not suffice to induce the plundered people to forget.

THERE is a very strong popular belief that official dishonesty and extravagance are not to be condoned by thrusting false and irrelevant issues upon the public attention. This fact is very discouraging to the Radical leaders in all parts of the country.

PITTSBURGH is burdened with a debt of $13,500,000, and something like $3,000,000 of taxes are collected annually to feed the Ring vampires, and yet the Ring organs declare it "impudence" for the people to ask for a change. Do the people propose to rest under any such a gratuitous insult?

JUDGE TAFT of Ohio, in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, decided that the Bible should not be read in the Common Schools, and is now going about the State maundering over the "School question," that was irrevocably settled by the Democratic party in the State Constitution twenty-five years ago.

THE Commercial is not pleased because we alluded to some of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic at Winnebago, as "bummers," and which it does not deny. Wonder if it would be happy if we agree to withdraw the obnoxious word, and insert "narrow-minded blockheads?" If so, consider the thing done.

EVERY member of the Cabinet, and the President to boot, was absent from Washington last week, and the Government was run by the clerks. No wonder defalcations and embezzlements are of almost daily occurrence. Except under Grant's administration, such a thing never before occurred in the history of this Government.

UNDER the present Radical *regime* we have the most corrupt administration of public affairs, national, State and municipal with which any country was ever cursed, and the very men who are responsible for it, are again seeking for office, full of promises for future reform, and anxious to spring irrelevant issues to cover up their manifold corruptions. They evidently believe that the people are idiots, and are to be imposed upon without limit.

POOR Mrs. Lincoln is pronounced well and has left Bellevue Hospital. We are pleased to hear this, and hope to hear further that her son Robert, will hand over to his mother the securities he holds belonging to her, and not follow in the footsteps of a prominent politician, who has a national reputation for holding on to everything he can grab.

THE Pittsburgh Ring arrogantly assert that the people cannot defeat them and that they are sure of an easy victory at the coming election. That is the way they talked a year ago, but the people responded with an anti Ring majority of 2,500 in Allegheny county. The majority will be more decisive this year, in spite of the boastful arrogance of the Ring magnates.

GEN. BANKS did not attend the session of the so called National Union party in Boston the other day, but he did write a letter and says he does not desire his name to stand in the way of that governmental reform which four-fifths of the people desire. Now according to ring organs, he is following in the foot-steps of Kelley and Ben Butler and should be denounced a traitor to the party Radical which is the most corrupt administration the world ever seen.

WHEN William Welsh started upon his proclamations in relation to the misdeeds of the Indian Department, he was met with libel suits by indignant parties who laid damages at not less than $100,000. He did not scare at this attempt to close his mouth, but has kept on until he has awakened the country, which will not be quieted, but demands the conviction not of the men who have the courage to state facts, but of those who have robbed the Indians and white taxpayers.

THE Radicals in Ohio have entered upon a Know Nothing crusade to cover up their plunderings and rascalities, and turn the minds of the people from the Credit Mobilier swindle, the Pacific Mail Subsidy and similar schemes of plunder. They should at once demand the removal of Sheridan and Sherman from the two highest military positions in the land. Both these gentlemen, according to Radical Know Nothingism in Ohio, are considerably worse than Jefferson Davis.

THE humorist of the Detroit Free Press begins to needs phosphorous. He ought to eat a whale or two, just to tone up his brain.—Commercial.

This is precisely what we have been recommending for months to the Commercial, but it seems to think that it can accomplish the work by eating a single dried herring. The inadequacy of the remedy is evident in that profound gush of statetmanship which proposes to lead Jefferson Davis and Fitz John Porter out and shoot them. By the way has our contemporary ever had any experience in that sort of gunning?

THE Ohio campaign is growing mighty interesting, and one of its principal features is the craw-fish antics of the Radical leaders. A few weeks ago they were strongly in favor of contraction and forced resumption. Now if one goes through the State and looks at the Radical posters he will see nothing about the finances, either in big or little capitals. The Hon. Mr. Blower, Gen. Spouter, and Perapatetic Windbag, Esq., are all posted to speak exclusively on the "School Question," a matter that is no more in issue in the campaign than the transit of Venus.

THE unmistakeable drift of public opinion in favor of the Ohio platform is causing a decided sensation in the Republican household. There seems to be a scramble to get to the front, and we hear the National banks denounced as in the way of prosperity enjoying royal privileges and making money out of what they owe, whilst the rest of the community are taxed to death. There are thousands of Republicans who now say, that bondholders are no better than any other set of men and ought not extort gold, whilst the laboring man is without work or money. This was flat treason when spoken by Democrats some time ago, but is becoming familiar to the ears at every corner by all sorts of people. There is a revolution going on which old William Allen will illustrate in Ohio, to be followed all over the land.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The following points in regard to voting should be born in mind, and attended to at once:

The new constitution forbids all persons from voting unless they have been assessed at least two months and paid their taxes at least one month before the date of the election. No one of foreign birth can vote unless, in addition to the above, he has been naturalized a month previous to the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2d.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

Each of these important duties can be performed at any time before the days mentioned. Let our friends see to it, that the matter is attended to before it is too late.

REPUBLICAN COOLNESS—AND AUDACITY.

Some men have, on clear evidence, been convicted of heinous crime, who to the last moment, even when about to expiate their criminality upon the gallows, have exhibited the utmost audacity and cool-hardiness. Yet they were still villains. Some of the high office holders of the Grant administration, who have been charged with dishonorable and criminal malfeasance, and who have been convicted, clearly and unmistakeably, in general public estimation, have betrayed a cool audacity that would do honor to the best trained rogue of the period. The fact is, that these cold-blooded creatures, are just the men for such conduct.

Although at heart alarmed, the brazen assurance, which a long series of profitable knavish practices has confirmed, serves as a false representation of injured innocence; and they are surrounded, flattered, and upheld, by so many men of like disreputable character, who are ever ready to shield them from proper exposure, that distinct, legal public conviction is exceedingly difficult of attainment.

When the President of the country, and political head of the party, refuses to part with a knave—one whom he knows to be a knave, as long as he can make him serviceable to himself; and utterly ignores the people's complaints, and even laughs at their terrible wrongs, what can be expected? Just what we daily see, rascals fattening illegally at the public crib, "unwhipped of justice." Relations and favorites of the President placed and held in position, where they can do the most good for themselves.

Is not this a sad commentary upon this almost centennial year of a great country? Is it any wonder, that the great body of the American people are indignant, and that they are determined to reassert their control. The people, have not had a word to say, even edgewise, for fifteen years; the Radical rule has been one of triple steel, and the whole animous of our national government, has been changed to a despotism as complete as ever governed the meanest South American republic. As far as they dare go, Grant and his minions have gone. They would have gone farther but for the popular uprising has alarmed them, and the Caseys and Sheridans—the men selected to do the dirtiest of all the dirty work of a foul administration, have drawn in their heads somewhat within their shells. The President, like the great Canute, has seen, that a chair, even though it be presidential, will not stay the tidal wave of popular condemnation. It must and will run its course.

In the face of all this, the ruling passion being strong, even with political death staring the Republican party in the face—not daring to ask of the people an endorsement of their base acts, they yet have the impudence to beg that they may be continued in the control of a government they have so grossly abused. Never before in the annals of great party movements, has there been a more palpable display of deserved weakness, or a more pitiable exhibition of false campaign presentations than the once all powerful Radical Republican organization, swallowed up as it is by thieving rings, is now trying to cram down the throats of a suffering people.

It is the old, old story; when a cowardly rogue is traced to his last hiding place, he will fight from the energy of despair.

The game now attempted, will however fail, owing to several circumstances, the game of certain sharp, cunning, old political wire-workers of the broken backed party, is to put the Democracy upon the defensive. It would be ridiculous, were it not that it is the dernier resort of a desperate and wicked set of partizans, who now have the control of vast national interests in which all our citizens are interested. The money power, united with the office holding power, have begun a struggle of life and death. Their life, if they can maintain themselves in office; their political death if they fail. If gold, paper, and brass, are to govern, they might succeed. Opposed to all of this; which is but another dying effort to prevent the people from resuming the reins of their own government, is the simple fact, that the people, themselves, seeing the absolute necessity of change, are moving in solid phalanx, headed by the good old Democratic party to the rescue.

This is one of the little circumstances which may be regarded as more than enough to render the audacity and trickery of a party which has been weighed in the balance ineffectual. All the bombastic furious talk of the Ringsters, who yet feel so large, robed as they all are in their brief authority, cannot bolster up their tottering, tumbling cause. Burnt brandy, it is said, will sometimes save a hard case, "gold and paper issues" are now put forward as the political burnt brandy of the Republican party. The Democracy, comprising nearly or quite four millions of the voters of the Union, at this time, are to be upset, by tirades on the subject of more or less paper currency. A good enough Morgan till after the election. We hold the Republican party responsible for the present condition, not only of the currency, but of the country generally. That party, and no other, passed the acts, and executed the laws, which have imposed such grievous burdens upon every taxpayer; a party of broken promises, of unfulfilled promised reforms, which now would, if it could, prevent the accession of the Democracy to power. That grand old party, which, through evil report and good report, and when it was dangerous to rebuke tyranny, was the only one that had the manliness to stand up for the people's invaded rights. We trust that having seen what has hurt them, the people are not fools that they should be expected to cower now, under the frowns, or yield to the insidious misrepresentations of these very Republican party leaders who have so disgraced our country. We have no fear of the future, if the people will now attend to their political duty.

A GLARING FRAUD.

Some days since we republished an article from the Evening Telegraph, on the subject of specie resumption, and hoped that our contemporary would not go back upon his position. In his issue of Monday he returns to the question in a more vigorous manner, and demonstrates by reference to the Congressional debates that the resumption bill of 1879, introduced and engineered by Senator Sherman is a most glaring fraud, and demands that it be wiped from the statute books that it disgraces.

The Telegraph takes the ground, in which it is well justified, that the bill was originally intended as a fraud, and was a piece of double-dealing to help the Radical party in its extremity, by being so contrived that it could be construed as favoring contraction or expansion as exigencies or demagoguery might require. Referring to Senator Morton's opening speech in Ohio it says that "after exhausting his old stale budget of Southern outrages, he took the same tack on the financial question, denying that the Specie Payment Act contemplated any real redemption of the greenbacks or any contraction. The precise language of the act is thus falsified and contradicted, and according to this veteran and serviceable politician, the Government is not to go out of the business of issuing currency, nor to withdraw its legal tender notes, but is to continue to issue according to the 'wants of the trade,' and is to make an effort to float three hundred millions of legal tender notes on the promise of specie, and on the top of these all the bank circulation that can be floated thereon." Having clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated the duplicity practiced by Senator Sherman, our contemporary says:

And as the provision for retiring greenbacks in the ratio of eighty per cent. of the increase of bank circulation uses the same word, "redeem," it thus appears that these can be reissued; for it is found that to redeem a promise to pay means to float it. What a slippery performance all this is, to be sure. The Ohio Democrats had at least the courage to say where they stood.

Coming as they do from a recognized representative organ of the Republican party, these views are entitled to considerable weight, and we most respectfully commend them to the double-shuffling Gazette, which tries to ride both the financial horses, although they are going in opposite directions. The Gazette is quite as slippery as Mr. Sherman.

The Telegraph does not confine itself to mere assertions in this matter, but publishes from the Senate debates the evasive answers of Sherman to Senators Schurz, Thurman and Bayard, who desired to know whether the greenbacks "redeemed" under his bill were to be cancelled or again issued. Even when appealed to to give his own views on the subject, Senator Sherman declined to do so, and said that every man should construe the law to suit his own veiws. This is indeed a "slippery" performance, and one that is still being carried out by the apostles of Radicalism, who assume any position for the sake of gaining votes, and who have not the courage to assume an unequivocal position on one of the most important questions of the day.

But this double-dealing and evasive so-called resumption law, has not been without its evil effects. It hangs like an incubus—a destroying threat—over the country and keeps all the industries paralyzed and prostrated. It is the old story of Radicalism compelling morality or prosperity by the sheer force of law, its statesmanship never rising higher than penal statutes or mandatory requirements, which everywhere and at all times crops out in some form of sumptuary legislation. Senator McDonald, of Indiana, said in his Cleveland speech on the 21st that he trusted that his first vote on any of the leading questions of the day, in the next Congress, would be in favor of the unconditional repeal of this fraud—this so-called forcible resumption act, passed by a repudiated party and Congress in the stormy and corrupt hours of its final dissolution, when judgment was given to the winds and the insane desire to regain lost power, by any means, was alone uppermost.

In this connection, we feel inclined to again call upon our contemporary of the Gazette to give his views, without any evasion or double-shuffling touching a question we propounded a week ago. Our contemporary in discussing the financial question said:

Lack of currency is not now the cause of business depression. If, however, business should again assume its old proportions, we presume more currency will be needed to transact it. But the law of Congress, looking to specie payments in 1879, provides for this very contingency. It is the only elastic currency we have had.

On three or four occasions we have asked: Now will our contemporary please inform us when it was that he said the "threat" of enforcing the above law hung like a pall over the country paralyzing all our industries? Perhaps the Gazette overlooked our query, hence we repeat it. We sincerely trust that our contemporary will not dodge the issue but answer enequivocally. If he is ashamed of his own "crooked" record on this subject, let him frankly say so.

IS IT TRUE?

Occasionally we hear people say that the decline in the wages of labor, as compared with a few years ago, is fully offset by a corresponding decline in all the necessities of life, and that a man receiving one dollar for a day's work now can purchase as much as he could with two dollars six or eight years ago. But is this really true? Investigation will prove that the decline in the necessities of life has not been equal to the decline in the price of labor. While the former has declined, the decline has not been as marked as with the latter.

But there is another matter in connection with the shrinkage of values that must not be overlooked—a contraction, so to speak, that bears most heavily upon a large and respectable portion of the community. A few years ago, when real estate speculation was rife, thousands of mechanics and laboring men sought to buy themselves homes, making a small payment down, and weekly or monthly or yearly payments afterward. Upon this large class the contraction of values, brought about by the Radical policy of finance, is now pressing most heavily.

Let us suppose some industrious mechanic who purchased a little homestead, say at the price of $1,000, and upon which he has managed to pay $500 in small installments, while a mortgage on the premises, with the added improvements, covers the remaining $500. When he received two dollars a day for his labor, he could calculate on paying off his indebtedness with two hundred and fifty days' labor, and being able to apply two days' earnings out of every week to the payment of his mortgage, while the remainder would go to feed and clothe his family. At this rate of payment it would take him two and one-half years to pay off the principal and interest, and free his homestead from incumbrance.

But when his wages is contracted to one dollar per day his ability to pay is lessened, so that instead of being able to pay off his indebtedness with two hundred and fifty days' earnings, it requires five hundred days' labor for the purpose. The necessities of life—the food and clothing for his family—not having declined in proportion to his earnings, he is enabled to apply only one day's earnings to the payment of his mortgage, so that instead of two and one-half years, it will require not less than ten years in which to pay off the principal and the interest of his mortgage.

But in the meantime his ability to pay being reduced three-fourths, or from four to one dollar per week, he is not able to make the payments as called for in the mortgage, and the mortgagee foreclose and sells him out. There are hundreds of cases just like this in this city and county, which our readers will readily recognize.

It will be observed that this contraction of values falls entirely upon the debtor class, upon the mechanics and laborers, who owe a portion of the purchase money for their little homesteads and which represents all their savings during years of unremitting toil, and which unhappily is in danger of being swept from them. The mortgage has not contracted in the least. It calls for dollar for dollar in a voice as remorseless as the grave. The demand for the payments has not come down to a par with the debtor's ability to pay. He bought his property at inflation prices and when his labor readily commanded two dollars per day. He must pay for it in contraction times, when his labor brings him but one dollar per day, and employment is hard to obtain.

The mortgage holder does not scale down his mortgage so as to correspond with the scaling down of the debtor's ability to pay. If he did the matter would be square, but unfortunately, the debtor has to bear all the hardships, and with his ability to pay actually reduced from one dollar to twenty-five cents, he must pay to-day as fully and as promptly as he did five years ago, or his property is seized by foreclosure.

Herein is the secret of the universal distress that has spread over the country. The great masses, the laborers, mechanics, the debtor class, have to support the terrible burden of contraction. They cannot say to their creditors, "you must scale down your claims against us to correspond with the contraction in our earnings; we bought your property at inflation prices, and according to our then means to pay; our earnings are now but one half what they formerly were, and you must forgive us one half our indebtedness; we must all submit to contraction." Such an appeal would avail them nothing. They must pay their inflation debts at contraction prices or be sold out by the Sheriff.

But what does this contraction policy really do? While it takes away half the earnings of the debtors, it really doubles the value of the mortgagees claim. The same is true of the bondholders who clamor for gold interest, gold principal, and immediate forced resumption, which will still further contract the earnings of the debtor class and inflate the value of bonds and mortgages. The large bondholders paid on an average, in the wildest inflation times 50 cents on the dollar for their bonds. Already they are worth in gold more than double what they cost. They have been exempt from all manner of taxation, and the principal has already been more than paid in gold interest, and yet nothing will now satisfy them but still further contraction, every step of which takes from the value of labor, from the debtor's ability to pay, and adds to the value of the bonds and mortgages; builds up a privileged and moneyed aristocracy to which the millions must pay tribute, and of which they must become the serfs, if the policy of Radicalism is longer to be carried out.

CLAMOROUS FOR BLOOD.

The Pittsburgh Commercial makes the following editorial comment:

There are two men in this country who, by a mistaken clemency, have been permitted to live, and who, misinterpreting the leniency shown them, imagine that they are important factors in our national life. These men are Jefferson Davis, who should have been hung, and Fitz John Porter who should have been shot.

This from one of the leaders of the Radical wing of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, indicates the spirit which really animates him. Ten years of peace and all the honest efforts of decent men, toward reconciliation, which have marked these years, go for nothing with such blood thirsty and vindictive creatures as the editor of the Commercial. There is no city in this country which needs reconciliation with the South, particularly the Mississippi Valley more than Pittsburgh. Her depressed industries, would gladly welcome back the trade of former years, but what answer can our glass or iron or steel or plough manufactures give to the Southern dealers who points to the above paragraph in our leading commercial journal? The proper tribunals, during the angry passions of the war, disposed of the case of Jefferson Davis and did not hang him, and Fitz John Porter they did not shoot. Let us have peace.

MINOR NOTES.

WILKESBARRE sends the Hon. H. B. Wright as delegate to the Erie Democratic Convention.

MILLIONS of grasshoppers have made heir appearance in portions of Alabama, and are proving very destructive to the growing corn.

GOV. AMES of Mississippi is of the opinion that a government supported by negro militia, armed with Remington rifles is the best in the world.

IN Texas the official count of the vote on the Constitutional Convention of the returns from 101 counties show the following result: For the Convention, 46,253; against, 25,655.

"LET no guilty man escape if it can be avoided," writes President Grant; and the Chicago Times will wager a large sum that brother Orville will find a way in which it "can be avoided."

THE Jackson (Miss) Clarion states that the charge on which Lieutenant Governor Davis, of that State, was arrested at Columbus, is bribery. The trial of Davis before a committing court will take place this week.

IN a case about the right of way over a piece of land, tried in one of the New Brunswick (Can.) courts a few days ago, the plaintiff got a verdict of one dollar, which was estimated as the value of the land, while the costs of the suit amounted to fifteen hundred dollars.

THE highly creditable manner in which Horatio Seymour, Jr., performed his duties as assistant engineer having supervision of the Utica contract of Denison, Belden & Co, has brought him into prominence for the nomination for State Engineer. He is understood to have the support of Governor Tilden.

THE Democrats of Perry county, August 23d, put in nomination the following ticket: Register and Recorder, George S. Briner; District Attorney, J. C. McAllister; Treasurer, A. C. Shull; Commissioners, William Brooks, George Campbell; Director of the Poor, John Patterson; Auditors, Eleazer Owen, Christian Stouffer.

THE rumor that Governor Allen is to retire from the Ohio canvass is a stupid invention. The correspondent of the Herald, who interviewed Mr. Allen at his farm a few days since, found him in excellent health, full of talk and vivacity, and buoyant with sanguine hopes. He is not the kind of man to back out after accepting a nomination.—N. Y. Herald.

THE taxpayers of Rochester have just experienced the tactics employed in Pittsburgh regarding the erection of a new City Hall. An investigating committee reports that the structure, which by the original contract was to cost but $221,000, has actually caused an expediture of more than $335.000, and that of the work a large amount was contracted for without competition.

JUDGE SETTLE, one of Grant's North Carolina strikers says it has been definitely ascertained that of the hundred and twenty delegates to the Constitutional Convention fifty-nine were elected as Democrats, fifty-eight Republicans and three Independents. Of the latter, it is thought two will act with the Democrats, which will insure the adoption of a new constitution.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, August 19: Quite a number of persons came up from Pensacola yesterday, some remaining in the city and others going through, the whole probably refugeeing from yellow fever. The quarantine officers appointed by the Mayor entered upon their duties yesterday, and no person from the supposed effected district will be allowed to enter this city until the quarantine is raised.

THE letter which we published yesterday from Jefferson Davis to the Winnebago County Agricultural Society is marked by dignity, intelligence, and a sentiment of patriotism. It does credit to its author; and without containing a single word in condemnation of those who have violently opposed and prevented his contemplated visit to Illinois, it leaves them in an unenviable position. We take pleasure in saying these words on such an occasion.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Democracy of Northumberland present the following county ticket: Sheriff, George Strine; Phothonotary, W. R. F. Wainer; Treasurer, D. C. Dissinger; and for County Commissioners, P. S. Reitz and H. Henri; the present incumbents, were renominated; R. Montgomery, of Turbutville, was selected as Representative delegate to Erie. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Union county.

THE Democrats of Lehigh county have put in nomination the following ticket: Prothonotary, Dr. H. A. Saylor; Clerk of the Orphans Court, Frances E. Weiss; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, F. J. Newhard; Treasurer, Charles Keck, Coroner, John Osmun; Register of Wills, Henry German; Commissioner, Daniel Lauer; Director of the Poor, John Sieger; Auditors, A. F. Diefenderfer, T. D. Acker; School Trustees, A. J. Martin, E. J. Saeger. A. S. Ruhe, Enos Erdman, T. B. Metzgar and David Lawry were chosen delegates to the State Convention for 1876.

GOV. ALLEN declares the report that he is about to retire from the Ohio Democratic ticket a malicious falsehood. In a speech at Greenfield, Friday evening, the Governor said: "I am happy to announce to you that I have never in my life been seriously sick; that I have never spent three days from necessity upon a bed, and that I now stand before you with five perfect senses, and with a vital organization which promises to me as much life as any man has a right to expect who has lived to my age without experiencing in any particular the impairment of his vital organs. With regard to those rumors, of course it is as easy, when a man sits down to manufacture a story, to put two things in it as one. I cannot reply to all rumors which are put afloat, but I can say to you this: That I never have, and never will withdraw from a conflict in which the liberties of my country are involved."

A TELEGRAM from Columbia, S. C., to the Charleston News says of the feeling in regard to the release of ex-Treasurer Parker: It would be drawing it mild to say that the general feeling is indignation. Nine persons out of ten feel no hesitancy in declaring openly that the whole thing, in their opinion was a put up job. The sorest point, however, is concerning the bail on which Parker was released after being arrested on the criminal warrant. The trial justice who granted the bail is sympathised with rather than condemned, as he was forced to act without advisement, except from Parker's attorney's, who used all arguments to convince him that the amount claimed to be stolen had nothing to do with the amount of bail required. The worst feature however, in this bail business is the fact that the bond is pronounced by one of the highest officers of the county to be not worth the paper it is written upon.

A KENTUCKY paper stakes its own veracity and that of all the prominent citizens in its neighborhood upon the accuracy of the following narative:

Previous to the war Governor Chas. A. Wickliffe was an extensive slave owner, and each one of his negroes owned one or more dogs. In 1860 one of these dogs, a spaniel, manifested symptoms of hydrophobia, and was shot by Judge Wickliffe, the Governor's son. Immediately after the shooting all the dogs on the place collected around the body of their dead companion, and, after prolonged howling, prepared for a funeral. "Old Bull," the largest and fiercest dog, took the body in his mouth and started for the woods south of the Governor's residence. The other dogs formed into regular procession, and in single file followed the body to the woods. They selected a tree just outside of the fence, and at the foot of it dug a grave, in which "Old Bull" deposited the body, and all the dogs joined in covering with earth the remains. After the grave had been filled the dogs all united in more howling, which was kept up some ten or fifteen minutes, when they dispersed.

THE Delaware County Republican, one of the staunchest and straitest Republican papers in Pennsylvania, thus speaks of William Welsh's third letter and the Indian ring: The third letter from William Welsh to professor Marsh, in relation to the frauds perpetrated by the Indian ring, places the corrupt men of that organization who misdirected the bounty of the government almost in the position of convicted culprits. The evidence he presents, the insight he gives of the manner in which commissions are organized to procure a predetermined result, and the self-evident indications that the reports of Indian inspectors are made to cover up what are known as the irregularities of the Department of the Interior, taken together would seem to render all defence impossible on the part of those who are instrumental in perpetrating a gigantic system of plunder on the National treasury. Let the report of the commission be what it may, the impression made upon the public mind cannot be effaced by the publication of any partisan documents, the sole purpose of which is to stifle examination into the corruptions in that department."

MR. D. M. KEY, whom Governor Porter has appointed to succeed Mr. Johnson in the Senate, is about fifty-one years of age, a native of Green county where Mr. Johnson also resided. He went to Chattanooga some thirty years ago to practice law, and has since dwelt there. He served once as a Presidential elector before the war, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate service, and distinguished himself in the Constitutional Convention of 1870. In 1872 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Crutchfield. At the time of his appointment to the Senate he was sitting as Chancellor of the Chattanooga Chancery District. Mr. Key is a man of modest and dignified bearing, clear-headed and firm on the bench, and very popular throughout Tennessee. Senator Key was serenaded at Chattanooga Thursday night. In his speech acknowledging the compliment he said that though a Democrat he was no mere partisan. He should regard himself not merely the representative of a section, but as bound to work for the best interests of the whole country.

WHERE MORTON IS NEEDED.

[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Senator Morton is badly needed at home. While he is waving the bloody shirt in Ohio the Ku-Klux of his own city are carrying things with a high hand. There is a strike among the Bricklayers' Union in Indianapolis, and all non-Union men work at the peril of their lives. Frequent shooting matinees take place, and occasionally an inoffensive workman is chased through the streets like a hunted deer. There is enough Ku-Kluxism going on in the three States of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana to furnish the Southern press material for a spirited campaign.

THE MODERN PUBLIC SPEAKER.

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF PROVIDENCE.

Delivered at Providence R. I, Aug. 17, 1875.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am glad to visit your town. I am not in the habit of speech making, but if I ever did make a speech there is no place I would rather do so than in Bristol. I was not aware that there was to be any public reception at all. Of course, I shall place myself entirely in the hands of Gen. Burnside for whatever reception the town of Bristol may give me. [Applause.]

THE RECENT DISASTER.

The Loss of the Steamer Abbotsford.

LONDON, August 23.—In delivering judgment in the Abbotsford investigation, the Court of Inquiry said they were perfectly satisfied the vessel was in good order; that the general character and conduct of the officers was perfect and all that could be desired by the critical owners at the most critical public, the vessel made the journey safely until near Holyhead, and then, in a very few hours, was lost on the coast of Anglesy. Every precaution seemed to have been taken. All that prudence dictated; all that printed rules for the guidance of officers required had been done; soundings were made regularly, and as the weather thickened, a constant and doubtless vigilant and efficient lookout had been preserved.

CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR THE DISASTER.

Still, the vessel was finally lost on a summer's day in a fog, and it remained for the Court to ascertain the cause as far as possible. They were unable to accept the theory of the sudden disturbance of the compass, but thought when an observation was taken, after leaving Holyhead, there was some gross error of calculation. They were of the opinion that the loss of the vessel was due in the first instance to the masters having misjudged the distance from Holyhead, and they also thought that sufficient allowance was not made for the force of the tide, especially during several times the vessel was slowed or stopped for soundings, there had been mistakes deserving censure. They couldn't say, that, considering the state of the weather, after passing Holyhead, it was prudent to proceed at the speed which the vessel did, though the loss of the vessel could not be attributed to that cause. The Captain's certificate will be returned to him.

GEORGIA.

Trial of Negro Insurrectionists.

Confessions of Witnesses.

AUGUSTA, August 23.—Several prominent negroes connected with troubles in counties below here, have made confessions.

Jake Mooreman, first Lieutenant of a negro company testified on oath that nineteen counties were to be embraced in the insurrection. Last Friday was appointed for an uprising against all white men, when ugly white women were to be killed and pretty white women were to be spared, and the land and spoils to be divided among the negroes. All who have so far confessed testify substantially the same as Jake Mooreman.

Gov. Smith arrived this afternoon from Waynesboro. He is determined to preserve peace, enforce laws and do justice to the whites and blacks.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Smith was serenaded to-night and made a speech to a large concourse of people. He said there was serious cause for apprehension of an insurrection in the disturbed counties, but owing to the timely and prudent action of the whites, all danger has passed. The great mass of the colored people really knew nothing of the gravity and danger of the plot into which they were being led by a few bad negroes. He counselled prudence and forbearance to all men; white and black should be protected in their rights of person and property. He would see to it that peace and order and good government were preserved by a rigid enforcement of the laws. Courts were open and all violaters of peace would be tried and punished. There was no reason to apprehend any further infractions of peace. He will offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of General Morris, leader in the recent troubles. It is reported a colored man was killed in one of the counties. The Governor says he will offer a reward for the arrest of the murderers, if the report proves correct.

AGRICULTURAL.

Condition of Spring Wheat.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Department of Agriculture reports the average condition of spring wheat, August 1st, in all the States producing it, except California, as eighty per cent.; the extremes are ninety-nine in Wisconsin and Minnesota and sixty in Nebraska. The condition of winter wheat is not reported, except statements that vast quantities were swept away or damaged in degrees ranging from serious injury to utter ruin. Corn, average condition of all the States, ninety-six.

COMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress, which will be held at Cincinnati, September 22d, 23d and 24th, announces that the approaching session will mainly be devoted to addresses and discussions on political economy and its special relations to agriculture, the production and distribution of agricultural products, education, organization, co-operation and legislation, for, by, or concerning farmers and agriculture, transportation, finance and taxation, as affecting agricultural prosperity. Addresses will be delivered by representative men from the North, South, East and West.

Corn—The highest average reported are in Kansas, which is 119; Tennessee, 114; Missouri, 112; Mississippi, 111; New Jersey and Arkansas, 109; Virginia, 108; West Virginia, 106; Connecticut, Maryland and Nebraska, 105; Pennsylvania and North Carolina, 103; Kentucky, 102; Oregon, 101; Delaware and Alabama, 100; Illinois, 99; New York, 96; Ohio, 91, Iowa, 87; Wisconsin, 89; Indiana and Minnesota, 89; Georgia, 85; Texas, 85; other states range between 83 in South Carolina and 96 in New Hampshire.

Oats—The average condition of the country is 91. The States above the average are Mississippi, 119; Texas, Arkansas and Wisconsin, 111; Vermont, 105; Connecticut, New York and California, 101; Oregon, 103; Michigan, 101; New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Iowa are the average, Kentucky, Indiana and Nebraska are down to 63; Kansas is 66; South Carolina and Delaware, 70; Tennessee, 71; Virginia, 76; Illinois, 78; other States range between 83 in Maryland and 98 in W. Va., Ohio being 94.

Potatoes promise an extraordinary crop, the average condition for all the states exclusive of Nevada being about 104. Tobacco injury is much less than feared. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi report the condition considerably above the average; W. Virginia, about the average; Tennessee about 1 per cent. and Kentucky 7 per cent. higher.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Close of an Investigation.

CHEYENNE, Wy., August 23—The Commission consisting of Gov. Fletcher, Mr. Harris Faulkner, Prof. Atherton and Sen. Howe to investigate affairs at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are all here. They took the testimony of over a hundred witnesses during their absence, including the officer and attaches at Ft. Laromie and Red Cloud and visited cattle herds of Centroctor. While the Commissioners are disposed to be reticent the impression left on the minds of the people with whom they conversed is that the charges against agents and contractors were based on hearsay, and have not been substantiated. Their official report will soon be made public.

POLITICAL.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION

A VERY SLIM ATTENDANCE.

DETROIT, Mich., August 25.—The Greenback mass meeting called by Moses W. Field, is considered a failure. It was expected that at least 10,000 people would be present, and seats were provided for that number of persons in our largest park. But at the hour of organization only some 600 were present at the Opera House, which can seat nearly 3,000.

W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Matt Carpenter of Wisconsin; Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Senator Gordon, of Georgia; M. H. Hooton, of Illinois, and James Buchanan, of Indiana, were announced as speakers, but of them all, only Kelly and Hooton are in town.

ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

At eleven o'clock Moses W. Field announced the following as officers of the meeting:

President—Thos. J. Durand, of Washington, D. C.; Vice Presidents—D. A. Mahoney, of Iowa; L. T. Wood, of Kentucky; J. W. Jennings, of Texas; W. A. Berkey, of Michigan; John P. Lane, of Pennsylvania; R. J. Wick, of Ohio; James Buchanan, of Maryland; Wm. M. Houston, of Illinois; E. H. Olleman, of Indiana; Robert Schilling, of Ohio; T. B. Buchanan, of Indiana; James Cooper, of Michigan; Lysander Woodward, of Michigan; John V. Ruehle, of Michigan; J. Allister Childs, of Michigan; Sidney Myers, of Illinois; B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri; Plinny Freeman, of New York; O. S. Halstead, of New Jersey; Wm. Burdle, of Ohio; E. M. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts; B. L. Guffy, of Kentucky; Noble Smithson, of Tennessee; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; Charles Bonsal, of Ohio, and J. T. Gilbert, of Wisconsin.

Several secretaries were then appointed, after which W. D. Kelley commenced his speech.

The convention, pursuant to resolution, convened at the Opera House at two o'clock, and was addressed by Messrs. Wood, of Kentucky, and Meyers, of Illinois.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

First—That the people owe to the Government at all times and in all emergencies a loan of money adequate to its needs, at a rate of interest so low as to be the least possible burden, and to offer the least possible competition to private enterprise.

Second—The Government owes to the people an absolutely safe and uniform currency adapted to their varying needs in amounts and of a value not materially different from that of other civilized nations.

Third—That the providing of a currency for the people is an attribute of sovereignty, and the demand that the government of the United States shall perform this duty in such a manner as to furnish the public an amount of currency adequate to the business requirements of the country and independent of the action of banks or other private corporations.

Fourth—That we are neither repudiationists nor inflationists, but the friends of a safe and sound reliable currency; that we propose to redeem the greenback circulation of the United States at the pleasure of the holders thereof in bonds of the United States, bearing a low rate of interest convertible at the pleasure of the holders into greenbacks, thus redeeming the original promise of the government when it first issued greenbacks to fund them when desired into an interest paying bond.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the issue of United States certificates or bonds bearing interest not to exceed 3 65 per cent. per annum to an amount equal to the whole Government debt, said bonds or certificates being changeable and interchangeable with greenbacks at par on demand.

Sixth—That the legal money of the country should be endowed with the power to pay all debts, public and private, except that portion of the bonded indebtedness specially made payable in coin.

Seventh—That as the enactment of the last Congress providing for a resumption of specie payments in 1879 is impracticable and impossible of execution, and is disastrous in its effects upon the business of the country, we demand its immediate and unconditional repeal.

Eighth—That the plan of government currency proposed by this Convention would, in our opinion, tend to render our Government and people independent financially of foreign influences or complications, and not subject hereafter as heretofore to the disturbing control or influence of foreign countries.

Ninth—That we recommend the organization of greenback clubs in every State of the Union for the purpose of carrying out the principles and measures set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

After the resolutions had been adopted, Mr. Daniels, of Virginia, made a speech, and the Convention took a recess until evening.

At the evening session the attendance was somewhat larger than during the day and perhaps seven hundred persons were present. Messrs. Daniels, of Virginia, Mahoney, of Iowa, and Allis, of Wisconsin, made reasonably short speeches, but Mr. Buchanan, of Indiana, being let loose is still speaking, after an hour and a half on first-class inflation.

OBITUARY.

W. W. Felt.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—A dispatch was received here to-day announcing the death of W. W. Felt, one of the proprietors of Lindell Hotel, this city, at Gray Lock Hall, Williamstown, Massachusetts, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His remains will be brought here for interment.

BISHOP NAZREY.

TORONTO, August 24.—Mr. Willis Nazrey, Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, died at Shelburne, N. S., on Sunday.

KENTUCKY.

Jefferson Davis Gets an Invitation to Speak in His Own County.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The Board of Directors of the Christian county, Kentucky, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, has invited Jefferson Davis to deliver an address at the eleventh annual meeting, which commences October 6. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, and likely desires to review the associations of youth, which will go far towards inducing him to accept.

SPAIN.

A COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

PARIS, August 24.—L'Universe announces the intended marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the oldest daughter of Duke De Montpensier.

THE GALLANT SWIMMER.

Capt. Webb Succeeds in Swimming Across the Channel.

LONDON, August 25.—Captain Webb succeeded in his second attempt in swimming from Dover to Calais, without float or life saving apparatus. Dispatches from Calais say the Captain arrived at eleven o'clock this morning, in good health and spirits although fatigued. The passage from Dover occupied twenty-one hours and forty minutes.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Herald Cable Special.]

NEW YORK, August 25.—Capt. Webb started yesterday on his swim across the channel at the rate of twenty strokes to a minute. The weather was calm and at 5:30, he lunched on ale and beef tea, and at eight o'clock on beef tea and beer. He then rested, floating on his back. At nine o'clock, he was troubled with floating sea weed. At eleven o'clock, cod liver oil was given him. The moon rose at one in the morning when he indulged in brandy and tea. At this time, Webb declared the accomplishment of feat a sure thing. At three, he partook of coffee; then the tide turned, running northward, and the Captain appeared exhausted. His trainer stripped, ready to render assistance, but Webb laughingly declined his services. His strokes at this time were at the rate of twenty per minute. Fear arose that the northward tide would drift him abreast of Calais Sands, and as the sequel proved, he had four miles further to swim.

Daylight broke at four o'clock finding him drowsy, when he indulged in coffee and brandy. At 5:30 rideus buoys were sighted and their position located, and at seven there was a westerly breeze and a chopping sea retarding in their influences and it was only indomitable pluck that insured success. A skiff was kept on the weather side, Webb swimming slowly from this time. He indulged in brandy straight everyt wenty minutes. Soundings were taken at eight o'clock, and ten fathoms reported. Steamers now made their appearance from Calais and steamed along the weather side of the swimmer, breaking the sea. Cheers rang on incessantly, giving fresh hope to the gallant swimmer, who laid a direct course for Calais sands westward of the pier. At 10:30 o'clock he was in shallow water, and at 10:40 to-day, incredible to relate, the brave Matthew Webb stood on land. He was tired, but soon recovered and was conveyed to an hotel in a carriage where he was rubbed down, put to bed and at one o'clock, when your correspondent sailed on the return to Dover doctors had no fears of serious consequences. Capt. Webb, naked, beats Paul Boynton about two hours. In London, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. It is pronounced by the Press the greatest physical feat of the century.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—The second International swimming match between Coyle of Chester, and Johnson of England, took place this afternoon from the Lazretto to Gloucester, ten miles. A heavy northeast wind was blowing, and when the men went into the water there was quite a heavy rain. At 3:17 both plunged into the water, both took the Pennsylvania side, Coyle being nearest the shore. After passing Tinicum Island, they shot out nearer the center of the river. From the start Johnson was ahead, swimming very easily but swiftly. When they had passed over about six miles of the distance, Coyle's trainer noticed he looked bad and took him out of the water. Johnson at this time was about a mile in advance. Coyle showed every indication of being chilled and unable to go much further. Johnson continued swimming until he reached the end of the course. He looked quite fresh after being taken out of the water.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRALIA.

A BRITISH SHIP ATTACKED BY NATIVES OF SANTA CRUZ ISLAND—THE COMMANDER DIES FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED.

MELBOURNE, August 24.—James G. Goodnough, commanding the British squadron in Australian waters, died on the 20th inst. He had been wounded by poisoned arrows in the attack made on his flagship, the corvette Pearl, by the natives of Carlisle bay, and although every effort was made to counteract its effect, the poison proved fatal. One seaman was killed and three wounded by the savages.

LONDON, August 24.—The colonial office has received the following details of the attack on Commodore Goodnough, which led to his death. The Commodore and a party on the 12th inst landed in Carlisle bay to open intercourse with the natives of Santa Cruz Island who attacked the Landfly in the same place last year. After remaining about an hour ashore, having made apparently satisfactory progress in the object of their mission, they were preparing to return to the ship, when suddenly the natives, who were only a few yards off, shot at Commodore Goodnough, and a poisoned arrow penetrated his left side. The boat then put off under a flight of arrows. Seven men were wounded, including Lieut. Hawker. Two of the wounded have since dieu from the effects of the poison. The others are improving. As soon as the boat returned, the Pearl shelled and burned the native village, and then returned to Nelson's Bay.

AFRICA.

THE RECENT INSULT TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

LONDON, August 24.—The American war steamers Congress and Hartford arrived at Tripoli, Saturday last. A number of officers who landed from the Congress, were hooted at by the rabble. Satisfaction was given for the insults to the officers who landed, but not for the previous insult to the American Consul. Up to Sunday, both vesseles remained at Tripoli.

TURKEY.

THE REVOLETION.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A dispatch from London says: The Porte has written to Austria and Germany thanking them for their good offices in Herzegovina affairs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The Porte is concentrating a large force in the direction of Nissa. In consequence of the part taken by the Servians in the insurrection in Herzegovian, the military occupation of Servia is regarded as not improbable.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF SEO DE URGEL.

PARIS, August 25.—The La Venement says: Gen Lizzaraga, the Carlist commandant at Seo De Urgel, proposed to surrender that fortress, if the garrison and the Bishop of Seo De Urgel were allowed to depart freely. Gen. Martinez Campas rejected the proposition and granted Lizzaraga twenty-four hours to consider his demand for an unconditional surrender.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

Damaging Testimony Elicited.

ALBANY, August 25.—Investigation of the canal contracts of Belden, Denison & Co., was continued to-day by the Legislative Committee. The whole of the evidence goes to show that contractors received from the State thousands of dollars for work which was never performed.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A WOODEN leg was left in a passenger car at Pottsville the other day.

THE Warren people are talking of getting up an excursion to Massassauga Point.

HENRY MEASE, aged sixteen years, was drowned while bathing near Lebanon, Friday last.

THE prospects for opening the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad are becoming better.

THE Atlantic Pipe Line is running a daily average of 2,300 barrels of oil, loading on cars at Foxburg and Sligo.

MR. SOLOMON ERB, Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, has a cornstalk 14 feet 2 inches high, which is still growing.

LEVI S. BURKHOLDER, of Altoona, a peddler of patent medicines, fell from a bridge at Falls City, Sunday night, and was killed. The remains were interred at Falls City.

THE Democratic County Committee met on Saturday and elected Wm. Gordon and S. K. McGinnis as delegates to represent Lawrence county at the State Convention at Erie.

THE Beaver Falls cutlery works suspended operations on last Monday afternoon, for the purpose of allowing the Chinamen to attend Robinson's circus, which they did in full force.

MRS. ADELAIDE DORSCHEIMER, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday last from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid taken by mistake. The dose proved fatal in less than half an hour.

TWO hundred passenger cars are to be erected at Altoona during the coming fall and winter. These cars will be used for transporting visitors to and from the Centennial Exposition.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, aged twelve years, a bright and intelligent lad, whose father resides near Johnstown, died Saturday night from the result of injuries received by an explosion of carbon oil.

JAMES KILLYAN, the victim of the murderous assault at Altoona a few days since, has recovered sufficiently to walk out and will soon be at his post of duty. Kelly, his assailant, is still in jail.

MRS. WANSOR, of Tionesta, Forest county, fell upon the ice last winter and sprained her right wrist, which was the supposed cause of a running sore above her elbow. On Monday the arm broke by its own weight.

ONE day last week a team belonging to the Clinton Coal Company fell over a trestle work, near their coal banks, a distance of fourteen feet. Strange to say, neither animal was seriously injured, but escaped with a few slight bruises.—Wampum Quiver.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have commenced the erection of an immense structure or building of the French-Swiss style of architecture, contiguous to the Art Gallery on the Centennial grounds. It is to be used as a grand depot for passengers.

A YOUNG man by the name of Wallace Nesbit, was instantly killed by lightning, on the farm of John Irving, near Blairsville, on Friday afternoon last. Mr. Irving was his uncle and the unfortunate young man was helping him harvest at the time of the accident.

THE Snyder bank resumed operations on Monday, the miners employed being Swedes. This makes five banks now working. Swedes are still arriving almost daily, and there is every indication that the operators will soon be placed in a position to run their works independent of the striking miners.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

THE triplet steers, which Messrs. Wm. Holmes, Jerry Gilchrist and J. F. Sadler, stock dealers are preparing for the Centennial, are now five years old and weigh 2,660 pounds each. They are on Mr. Gilchrist's farm in Westmoreland county, and are getting heavier every day. There is no telling what they will weigh when the Centennial Exposition opens.

ON the farm of Wm. Steel, three miles north of Greensburg, a boy crawled under a hay-tender to adjust a misplaced tine the other day. The horse attached to the machine, started, and one of the prongs entered the breast of the boy, tearing up the flesh, and exposing the lungs, inflicting a very severe injury, possibly a fatal one.

A LITTLE son of Samuel Neff, of Erie, aged six years, was killed on Tuesday morning of last week, by being crushed under the wheels of a wagon loaded with gravel. He was in company with his father on the loaded wagon when by a sudden jolt both were pitched forward to the ground. Mr. N. succeeded in getting from under the wheels, but the boy was caught and his breast crushed. He lived but a few minutes.

THE temperance people of Lawrence county held a convention at New Castle on Saturday and nominated a full Prohibition county ticket, as follows: Senator, George C. Reis; Prothonotary, James A. Gardner; County Treasurer, Dr. H. B. White; County Commissioners, James P. Swisher and M. D. Tait; County Auditors, Isaac P. Rose and W. L. Pyle. The ticket is considered a very strong one.

A YOUNG lady living in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, while out walking a day or two since was attacked by two roughs who attempted to outrage her. In the struggle the villians tore all the girl's clothing from her person and otherwise maltreated her, but her screams finally brought assistance and the scamps fled. Search is being made for them but up to this date they have eluded capture.

THE Prohibitionists of Warren county held a convention in Youngsville on Saturday last, and put the following ticket in nomination: District Attorney, C. C. Thompson, of Tidioute; County Commissioners, J. H. Houghwoth, of Farmington, Henry Baxter, of Limestone; for Register and Recorder, W. J. Alexander, of Youngsville; for Auditors, G. C. James, of Warren, and E. W. Ross of Pittsfield.

A BOY named Charles Fessler was instantly killed by being caught in the elevator at Alaska Shaft Colliery. One of the workmen noticed the rollers stop, and told Michael Dooly to run and tell the engineer to stop the engine. On reaching the head of the stairs he discovered the boy terribly mangled, having been crushed between the spider of the elevators and the platform, which was an opening of not more than two inches.—Pottsville Standard.

WHILE Street Commissioner John Basley was making an excavation on Spring Alley near the Yough House a few days ago he dug up a breech of an iron gun, supposed to have belonged to some of General Braddock's men, and which perhaps may have been broken over the head of a redskin. It was found near where Braddock crossed the old Youghiogheny. Judge Balsely intends sending it to Philadelphia for Exhibition at the Centennial. It has evidently been in the ground a great many years.—Connellsville Tribune.

MR PHILLIP PEIFFER of York, fell from the St. Matthew's Lutheren church steeple at Hanover, York county on Saturday morning last while engaged at painting the steeple. He had his foot propped against a wooden railing which gave way and he fell a distance of one hundred feet. In his fall his body first struck a ladder then the limb of a tree which broke the fall; then he fell to the pavement below where his face struck an iron shoe cleaner which cut a fearful gash in his face. His right arm was broken and thrown out of joint his left leg was broken and his body was otherwise fearfully mangled. He lingered in great agony for eight or ten hours when death relieved him of his sufferings.

THE funeral cortege of Hon. Samuel Henry at Ebensburg on Sunday afternoon consisted of one hundred carriages and one thousand persons on foot. A large number of Masons from Altoona and Johnstown attended and the exercises were conducted by the Masons. The Cambria Guards and other companies of the State militia also turned out and the procession was over two miles long. The remains were interred at Lloyd's Presbyterian Cemetery. It was the longest funeral ever witnessed in Cambria county.

A CENTENNIAL celebration of more than the usual interest that attaches to these rare jubilees, was observed at Farmington township, Clarion county, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Joseph Allio, who lives near Tylersburg, that county, was one hundred years old on May 4th, last, and his wife was also one hundred years old on Wednesday August 11th. On that day about one hundred and fifty of the neighbors of the old couple visited them. A procession was formed at Tylersburg, and under command of a marshal, and accompanied with a martial band and a string band of music, marched to the house of the centenarians. Mr. and Mrs. Allio are natives of France and have been married seventy-eight years. They have three children, the youngest of whom was born on shipboard while the old people were on their way to this country and when Mrs. Allio was fifty-five years of age. The old gentleman served nine years in the French army under the great Napoleon.—Clarion Democrat.

OHIO NEWS.

CANTON firemen will have a grand tournament during the Stark county Fair.

A BLOCK of Straitsville (Ohio) coal weighing five tons, will be taken to the Centennial.

THE late Mr. Hendrickson, whese decease took place last week, age ninety-one years, held the first prayer meeting in the southern part of the county some forty-one years ago. He was also mainly instrumental in bringing about the first church organization in that section.—Upper Sandusky Union.

GEO. MURRAY, an imbecile citizen of Youngstown, was advised one day last week to attack another citizen of the town, who the waggish advisors said had stolen a piece of tobacco from Murray. The latter followed the advice and to defend himself the citizen struck him with a heavy cane causing injuries from which Murray died on Saturday morning last. The man who struck the blow has been arrested and gave bail for court so that both himself and the imbecile were sufferers from the cruel joke.

THE Ohio State Fair will be held at Columbus September, 6th and 10th. Northern Ohio at Cleveland, September 13th to 17th. Southern Ohio at Dayton, September 28th to October 1st. Allen County Fair, at Lima, Sept. 28th to 30th. Paulding County Fair, Sept. 28th to 30th. Putman County Fair, at Ottawa, Sept. 22d to 24th. Van Wert County Fair, at Van Wert, Sept. 23d to 25th. Williams County Fair, Sept. 21st to 24th. Woods County Fair, Sept. 29th to October 1st inclusive. Belmont County Fair, at St. Clairsville, Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.

THE Cleveland Herald says: Mr. Anson Bartlett, in digging a cellar, noticed an escape of gas from the earth. He has lately carried that gas by an india rubber tube to his parlor, which room is lighted by it. On making known this escape of gas, Mr. Joseph Parks, who owns a farm not many rods distant from the Round House of the Lake Shore Company, called attention to a spot on his farm which may be forty feet square, and covered by a substance resembling peat. This peat substance lies to the depth of three feet or less. It is composed of mineral oil, decayed vegetable matter, &c. It burns very readily and very brightly, giving out a great heat. On removing this peat from a small spot blue clay was struck, which had many seams or fissures. A rain filled up the excavation, and on going to it in the morning a very rapid bubble was going on by the escape of gas. An improvised receiver was made by planting a tobacco pail inverted, and in that was inserted a three-eighth gas pipe. On touching a lighted match a jet of gas eighteen inches in height lit up the surroundings. The jet continues to burn steadily.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS IN THE RESERVE—THE RADICALS ABANDON THE "RAG MONEY" ISSUE—A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY ASSURED.

[Special Correspondence of the Post.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 23.

If there has ever been any doubt about the Democracy carrying the State of Ohio in October it is now entirely dissipated. The accessions to the ranks of the Democracy and the demoralization of the Radical leaders within the past two weeks settle the question most effectually.

The Radical leaders now admit that they made a great mistake when they attacked the financial plank of the Democratic platform, and they have abandoned their original position. The Cincinnati Commercial is almost solitary and alone in the business of howling about "Confederate money" and "cabbage leaves." The managers of the party are doing all they can to shut the Commercial's mouth, but they cannot succeed, so that this once powerful alley is likely to turn out to be a most dangerous enemy.

The Herald of this city has made a complete tack on the finance question, and the Leader, the other Radical organ, is following in its wake. The Herald in a number of editorials lately has demonstrated that the Radical position on the currency question, if persisted in from this time until the election, will bury the party beneath a most overwhelming defeat.

Hitherto the Radical leaders have been depending upon the Western Reserve for sufficient gains to overcome the Democratic majority of 1874. But their hopes are doomed to a most bitter disappointment. Intelligent Republicans admit that the Democracy are steadily gaining in the Reserve, especially in the mining districts, where the Radical financial policy has reduced thousands of working men to the most abject misery.

In this county, Cuyahoga, it is conceded that the Democratic majority will be increased at least 1,000. During last week a large number of ward meetings were held, and at some of them from 2,000 to 3,000 voters were in attendance, although none but local speakers were present to address them. On Saturday evening Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and others spoke in the Superior Street Park to an audience of from four to five thousand people. It was a most enthusiastic meeting and many former Republicans were present, who openly declared their intention of supporting the Democratic ticket.

The Radical County Convention was held on Saturday, and a very weak ticket, composed almost exclusively of the members of the "Court House Ring," was nominated. The Democratic Convention will be held this week, and the indications are that the strongest and best county ticket ever put in the field by either party will be nominated. Judges Ranney and Payne will be placed on the Judicial ticket, and the rest of the candidates will be equally entitled to the confidence of the public.

With their change of base on the currency question, the Radicals now have but one hobby and that is the school question, which is being fought out by the organization of Know Nothing Lodges. The party is indeed in a desperate strait, when it has to depend on an issue that has and can have no possible existence, for success. Nothing more idiotic than this clamor about the division of the school funds, could possibly be invented for the following reasons: 1. No one now asks or has asked for a division of the school funds. 2. Both parties declare in their platforms against such a division. 3. The Constitution of the State expressly prohibits any such a division under any circumstances whatever.

The Radical leaders themselves admit that there is nothing in this feigned issue, but they say that they must either put it forward or let the election go by default.

I have talked with a number of intelligent persons, both Democratic and Radical, from nearly all parts of the State within the past two days, and they agree that from the present drift of opinion, Ohio will give Allen not less than 25,000 majority The Radical change of front on the financial question will do them no good, but immense damage, since it only unveils their hypocrisy. W. A. T.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

THE BUILDING TO BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GOODS IN TWO WEEKS—GET READY TO EXHIBIT—RULES REGULATING THE EXHIBITION OF ARTICLES.

Work on the Exposition buildings is progressing very satisfactorily to the Managers, and the indications all point to a success much greater than the most sanguine of the Exposition projectors dreamed of in the inception of the project. There is no other city of its size in the United States, that possesses the same power to make an industrial exhibition a success as Pittsburgh, but it was feared the project would fail on account of apathy. Happily, however, for the credit of our city, it can now be said that our manufacturers are fully awake to its importance, and the exhibition of Pittsburgh productions promises to be fully as good as could be expected the first year. The only danger is that home productions may be somewhat crowded into the back ground by manufacturers from other points getting the choice positions in the building. Already applications are pouring in from other places, and all applicants are of course asking for the best attainable positions. The indications are that when the building is ready for the reception of goods, there will be no chance for a choice of position.

President Nellis will to-day begin to distribute blank applications among manufacturers and dealers in this city and Allegheny. Plans of the building are also ready for inspection, so that applicants can choose their places. Following are the principal conditions upon which an application will be accepted:

Steam power will be provide to operate machinery only when approved by the Executive Committee.

The managers will erect the main line of shafting, and provide the main line of water and gas pipes. All pulleys upon the main shafting must be approved by the Department Committee, both as to size and method of fastening to shaft.

All counter-shafting and belting must be furnished by exhibitor. No connections will be permitted with the gas or water pipe, except by consent of the committee in charge of the department where such connection is to be made, and then only at the expense of the exhibitor, and upon his agreement to pay weekly in advance for such gas as he may consume. In event of any dispute, the committee may order his connection with said gas pipe to be severed. All connections with the water pipes are subject to the same rule.

If the exhibitor of an article be not its inventor or originator, but its manufacturer, the award of premium for the same shall be given to the exhibitor, unless claimed by the inventor or manufacturer before the public announcement of said award.

Timely notice will be given to exhibitors when awards are to take place in any given class. Exhibitors will have the privilege of selecting one judge, and the Executive Committee the other; and in case the two cannot agree upon the relative merits in controversy, they shall select a third, and the award of a majority shall be final.

Exhibitors must not be present during the examination of their articles, except by consent or request of the Judges.

Apprentices offering articles of their own workmanship for competition must give at the time of entry a certificate from their employers, stating their age and the time they have served. If such articles shall be deemed of merit by the committee of the department in which they properly belong, then the entrance fee for such shall be remitted and the exhibitor's ticket issued.

No medicines, nostrums, or articles of that nature, of unknown ingredients, will be allowed a place in the exhibition. Spirit-gas, burning fluids, benzine, ether, volatile hydro-carbons, fire-works, gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and all other explosive compounds, are peremptorily excluded. No petroleum will be exhibited unless it will stand the test required by the State law, and then only in quantities not exceeding four ounces. The managers reserve the right to exclude any article they may deem objectionable at any time, before or after the opening of the exhibition.

Neither fires nor lights will be allowed, except on written consent of the General Superintendent.

All goods are at the risk of the exhibitor, and it is expressly understood that the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Board of Managers, or any committee, officer or member thereof, is in no degree liable for any loss by fire, theft, or damage of any kind whatever; but efficient watchmen or police will at all times be on duty.

The Board of Managers have perfected arrangements with all the prominent railway, steamboat and transportation companies to return freight free, all articles exhibited, the freight on which shall have been paid to Pittsburgh, provided the same shall not have changed ownership.

The buildings will be opened on the 15th of September for the reception of machinery and other goods.

The exposition will be formally opened to the public at 9 A. M., the 7th day of October. It will be opened each secular day thereafter at 9 A. M., and close at 10 P. M., finally closing at 10 P. M. Saturday the 6th day of November, 1875.

The award of premiums on Reapers and Mowers exhibited at the Exposition of 1875, will be made and awarded at a field trial, to take place under the management of the Executive Committee, and under strict and impartial rules, of which due notice will be given of the time and place to all exhibitors.

MT. SEWICKLEY CAMP.

MR. SANKEY'S ARRIVAL ON THE GROUNDS.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the renowned Evangelist, arrived upon the grounds from New Castle at a quarter after nine o'clock yesterday morning accompanied by Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Rev. Dr Youmans and Rev. George C. Reis. The attendance at the meeting was very large and the crowds gathered around the stand before service to see and greet the great singer. He was introduced to the audience by Dr. Nesbit, and spoke for ten minutes. He referred in feeling terms to the conversion on the grounds some two years since of a dear sister now deceased, and was overcome by the recollections as they crowded upon him, his audience also being deeply affected. He also expressed a fear that many had come to see a mere man rather than "to look unto Jesus." At the conclusion of his address he sang with wonderful pathos and power, "Ninety and Nine." After the services he also rendered "Almost Persuaded," and after taking part in the afternoon services, he returned home on the evening train, one of his children being very sick.

PROHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.

A regular meeting of the County Christian Temperance Alliance was held at their rooms Monday morning, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

Reports of work done during the week were made.

On motion the names of all the Prohibition workers were placed on the Executive Committee list.

The committee on the excursion to Lake Chautauqua, reported that it had been unable to procure speakers for the occasion, and suggested it be abandoned, and a convention be held in its stead in this city during September. The suggestion so far as it related the first clause was adopted, and the second clause was laid over for future consideration.

The use of a hall at No. 940 Penn avenue, for meetings was tendered by Mr. McKee, as that ward (the Twelfth) and those contiguous were in need of prohibitory instruction. On motion it was decided to have a grand opening at the place on Thursday evening next, Messrs. Lane and Caldwell, and Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Hill being appointed a Committee on Arrangements.

Letters were read from Messrs. O'Neil, Butler and McClure, nominated on the Prohibition ticket for County Commissioner, Recorder and Register, respectively, accepting the nominations and returning thanks for the honor conferred.

Sixty-two dollars were raised at the meeting to pay for the caps and capes to be used by the Prohibition club during the campaign, after which the meeting adjourned.

COL. PHILLIPS' ESTATE.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Michael and Francis A. O'Hara, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2 against the administrators of the estate of the late Col. Phillips. The allegations are that on October 3, 1866, Michael O'Hara, acting for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Maria McFarland, and for his wife, assigned to Col. Phillips in trust for their benefit, 7,372 shares in the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. In the event of the death of Mrs. O'Hara, the stock was to be retained in trust for the benefit of Mr. OHara and his heirs. Subsequently Col. Phillips converted a portion of this stock into $24,504 of bonds of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company. Col. Phillips dying in April, 1874, his estate went into the hands of Patton Lyon and W. A. Tomlinson, who have never accounted for said stock. Petitioners pray for an order upon the administrators aforesaid to compel them to account for all that has been received and done with the said funds in trust, and further that a decree for a sum certain be entered against the said estate for any loss or improper disposal of any property of any kind belonging to said trust estate, and for all money not paid over as dividend or interest which should have been received or paid. Lastly, that all property of the said trust estate be turned over to a trustee to be appointed by Court, and such other and further relief granted as may seem to Court meet and just.

MET HIS DEATH BY ROWING.

A YOUNG MAN ESCAPES DROWNING TO DIE FROM HEART DISEASE.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Last evening George J. Thomas, accompanied by two young men, entered a boat at the foot of Seventeenth street for the purpose of taking a row. Thomas took hold of the oars and rowed vigorously until they reached the foot of Thirty-eighth street, when he became exhausted, and fell from the skiff into the river insensible. His companions rescued him, and rowing the boat to shore, immediately sent for medical aid, but before the physician arrived the young man had expired.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the death, and last night held an an inquest, when it was ascertained that the deceased was subject to fainting fits, and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered. The deceased was a young man twenty years of age, and was formerly employed as bookkeeper in the gents furnishing store of Mr. B. J. Thalheimer in the building, No. 134 opposite THE POST building, on Wood street. The deceased was single and resided with his grandfather at No. 569 Penn avenue, Ninth ward.

KILLED BY A FALLING BRICK.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WORK HOUSE.

A young man named Henry Kleinhanse was almost instant

THE REVIVALIST AT HOME.

ARRIVAL OF MR. IRA D. SANKEY AT NEW CASTLE—A BIT OF HIS HISTORY—HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS—PUBLIC RECEPTION TO BE TENDERED HIM TO-MORROW.

[From The Daily Post, August 21.]

The following interesting account of Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the renowned revivalist, is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, of the Methodist Recorder: The people knew that Mr. Sankey, their neighbor and friend, was coming, and a large concourse met him at the New Castle depot on Wednesday at twilight. His reception was hearty by all classes. "Ira" was always a popular man. His whole life up to his maturity and marriage had been spent in New Castle and vicinity. I arrived in his native town the next day, and through the politeness of his friend, Levi Kurtz, of the Erie train, we found Mr. Henry C. Sankey, Ira's cousin, at the prayer meeting, and procuring a buggy, with Henry to drive, went out of town westward a mile or so, to the residence of Mr. Edwards, the father-in-law of Ira D, and here we met our old time musical friend, now a robust man man, near six feet high and of good two hundred pounds avoirdupois—a model of health after his two years' hard work abroad. Mr. Sankey is the same jovial, unassuming Christian gentleman that he was before his wonderful achievements in the Gospel. Always, from boyhood, an enthusiastic lover of music, a Sunday School worker and a sincere man, performing more than he professed, he wielded a gracious influence among all who knew him.

Before entering wholly upon religious work he was occupied as a government inspector of oils and other commodities, and was severely exact in all his reports He was beyond suspicion and did honest gauging. At Indianapolis, during a National Sunday School Convention three years ago, Mr. Moody, of Chicago, first heard him sing, and at once sought his acquaintance and induced him to go to Chicago, where, for several months, they united their Evangelistic labors, and had great success. Mr. Moody is all zeal and push—a persistent, practical enthusiast, as full of faith as if all his prayers were answered beforehand—a keen discerner of human nature, having the power to make his hearers forget themselves and their differences of class, order, occupation and surroundings in the duty of the hour as he presents it; and hence his wonderful influence. This is more than ecclesiastical ordination. It is the endowment of power from on high. It is the seal of apostleship. To supplement this power of speech Providence appointed Ira D. Sankey to sing. The gospel is incomplete without the utterance of "Psalms, hymns and spiritual songs." And so the two Evangelists, one with speech and the other with speech and music, went abroad at the call of duty, without purse or scrip, trusting all to the Master whom they served, and the world knows the result. No funds have been accepted beyond the daily living expenses of the men and their families, although large sums were offered.

We had a two-hours' pleasant interview with Mr. Sankey, and heard from his own lips, in modest but very earnest words, the story of the great work in Britain. With tears, at the close of each narration of special incidents or account of some marvelous meeting, his exclamation was simply this: "God was in it!" He seemed as much at a loss for explanations of what he had witnessed as any mere spectator, if a natural reason were attempted; but the conclusion, "God was in it," fully satisfied both reason and faith.

Mr. Sankey is at home for rest. He owns a neat little two-story white frame dwelling on the west side of New Castle, near the residence of his father, David Sankey, Esq., but will spend a few weeks with Mr. Edwards and his parents, whose homes are about one mile apart, his own house being occupied by a tenant. In the fall he expects to resume his work with Mr. Moody perhaps, in Brooklyn, New York, as special indications already call that way. It is hoped that some gracious outpouring may effectually wash out the stain which has corrupted the morals and society of that more churchly than Christian city.

Mr. Sankey will attend the Sewickley camp meeting on Monday next, in answer to the special request of some of his old neighbors who are among the managers. Aside from this single engagement, he will rest at home until his fall engagement with Mr. Moody begins. He would have visited Castle Shannon had the meeting continued longer, as he expressed warm personal attachment to certain friends of old acquaintance interested there, and has always since his first singing visits beyond his own school—his well remembered visits to the Methodist Protestant church in New Brighton in 1863, during the writer's pastorate at that place—been an ardent well-wisher of the younger branch of Methodism. While a loyal Methodist, Ira D. Sankey belongs to no sect exclusively. He is a type of that larger Christian manhood which compasses more than any one creed can express. He has diffused the sweet spirit of song from the cellar of the unknown poor up to the courts of cathedrals, where royalists worshiped in all the paraphernalia of caste. The love of Jesus, as he sung the power out from his own heart, has thrilled humanity as nothing else has done since the angels sang the good news to the shepherds of Judea. May the new song of the old, old story become the chorus of the whole world's redemption, for the millenium is coming.

A public reception awaits Mr. Sankey on Sabbath next at New Castle, in the form of a union religious service in a grove adjacent to the city. All the churches will participate in the exercises, the hour appointed being three o'clock in the afternoon, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of great spiritual profit to all concerned. The various denominations, including the United Presbyterians, which sings psalms only, alike agree that God has favored by His spirit the proclamation of the Gospel by these two evangelists wherever they have gone.

LOCAL PATENTEES.

Following is the list of patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending August 19th, 1875:

Railroad Switches—Dennis T. Cavanaugh, Greensburg. Filed July 15, 1875.

Gauge Cocks—John T. Mullowney, Pittsburgh, and Thos. S. Shaw, Connellsville. Filed May 15, 1875.

Connections for Electric Track Circuits—Wm. Robinson, St. Petersburg. Filed May 6, 1875.

Railway Rail Joints—Mr. Allen, Titusville. Filed June 19, 1875.

Indexes—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie. Filed December 1, 1874.

Distillation of Hydro Carbon Oils—Thos. McGowan, Meredith. Filed January 25, 1875.

Chains—Jas. W. Bonta, New Brighton. Filed March 26, 1875.

Furnaces for Blanks—Jas. W. Bonta, New Brighton (two patents). Filed April 9, 1875.

Oil Stills—Julius C. Dickey, Franklin. Filed November 4, 1874.

Machines for Welding Chain Links—Benj. Hershey, Erie, assignor to Pittsburgh Chain and Car Link Manufacturing Company (nine patents). Filed March 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 25, and April 9, 1875.

Post Hole Borers—O. Love, Saxonburg. Filed June 28, 1875.

Pump Pistons for Artesian Wells—Thomas Malcourson, Oil City. Assignor of one-half his right to David L. Trax, same place. Filed April 13, 1875.

Furnaces for Heating Tubes—Wm. L. McNair, Allegheny. Assignor to Wm. Graff & Co., Pittsburgh. Filed June 22, 1875.

Petroleum Wells—E. McCurdy, Stevenson, Lawrence county. Filed April 21, 1875.

Petroleum Wells—L. Stewart, Titusville. Filed April 1, 1875.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. Crooks & Co., Allegheny City. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed and referred to Register Shafer.

J. Sharp McDonald, Sewickley, Allegheny county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy, filed and referred to Register Shafer. The failure of the petitioner occurred several years ago, and the property was turned over to assignees, under the State laws, and the present proceeding is for the purpose of formally discharging the petitioner.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nation Trust Company, Pittsburgh. Petition presented and order made for a meeting of creditors, before Register Shafer, on the 2d prox., for the purpose of passing upon debtor's proposition of composition.

The case of C. S. Black vs. W. H. McClelland was argued by U. S. District Attorney Reed for plaintiff and Mr. Raymond for defendant. The facts of the case are C. S. Black brough suit in the Common Pleas Court of the county against W. H. McClelland, for damages, for the putting out of plaintiff's eye with an umbrella. A verdict of $3,850 was recovered; and judgment entered May 5th 1875, against the defendant. After the verdict, and before the judgment was entered, McClelland filed a petition in bankruptcy, whereupon Mr. Reed, in behalf of Black filed a petition in the U. S. Court while the bankruptcy proceedings were pending, asking leave to issue on the judgment obtained by the Common Pleas Court. Plaintiff's attorney claimed that the debt referred to had not occurred at the time of filing the bankruptcy proceedings and as such was not provable under the Bankrupt act, the judgment not having been entered at the time of the actual proceedings in bankruptcy.

"Motion allowed and leave granted to issue execution in the case of C. S. Black vs. W. H. McClelland, July term 1874, Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Per Curiam."

The case will be appealed to the Circuit Court.

Elias Ross, bankrupt, of Warren, was discharged from bankruptcy and from all debts except such as are by the act accepted.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Joseph S. Brown et al., trustees of Emily C. Culbertson, vs. Charles Reiger. Restraining order granted to prevent defendant from detaching and removing certain iron doors, shutters, closets, &c., from the building No. 191 Liberty street.

Mr. James M. Bailey was appointed a successor to S. Morganstern, deceased, as trustee of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company.

The report of W. S. Jackson, appointed receiver in the case of McNish vs. Alston et al., (the Workingmen's National Savings Bank), of the distribution of funds in his hands, was presented and confirmed nisi.

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. John Nickle. Rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defence and in the meantime staying proceedings.

In the matter of the Western Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit Company a preliminary order for a change of name to the Central Bank was granted.

In the equity proceedings in the case of Robert Anderson vs. Thomas Gamble, the papers were filed and leave granted plaintiff to call up the case for disposition on next Saturday. This is an application for the appointment of a receiver, that a partnership settlement may be affected. The firm was in the wholesale liquor business but dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d of May last.

In the matter of the assignment of Dinaline Brothers to J. H. Loh et al., the auditor's report was confirmed, and the assignee ordered to pay out of the fund in their hands according to the distribution made by the report.

In the case of James Winteringer vs. Jas. Rohrkaste, an action for slander. A capias was issued requiring Rohrkaste to enter bail in the sum of $1,000.

In the matter of the rule issued by the Court against the delinquent election Assessors, several of these appeared in Court and filed answers to the effect that they had complied with all the requirements of the election laws, since they received notice. The Court discharged the rule against them. This action however, does not exculpate other deliquents.

Ernest Deckenbaugh vs. Jacob Meyer, the bond of H. H. McCormick, Esq., for $10,000, was approved.

C. G. Castle and A. P. L. Pease were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. S. King.

C. Hasbrock, Esq., was appointed master in the case of R. H. Palmer vs. John Palmer.

In the voluntary assignment of John Campbell to W. P. Logan, Chas. A. Warncastle and Wm. Hastings were appointed appraisers.

William Johnston and Willis Baird were appointed appraisers in the voluntary assignment of W. F. Casey.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Evan Jones was appointed guardian in the case of Chas. W. Edwards, a minor. Bond $1,500.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed guardian in the case of Henry Sproul, Jr., et al., Bond to be given $20,000.

In the case of Martin Ammon, deceased, the petition of the administrator for leave to mortgage real estate of decedent, was presented and an order made therefor.

In the matter of a petition for specific performance of contract in the case of the estate of John P. Lafferty, deceased, a rule to show cause was returned with service, and a decree made for the specific performance of contract.

A petition was presented for the vacation of letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth McBride, deceased, and a rule to show cause &c., was granted.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, of Warren county; assignees' account filed, showing a balance of $150 for distribution.

W. H. Newhart, bankrupt, of Luzerne; assignee's report for July filed; amount heretofore collected, $1,049,96; deposited, $926,27; paid out, $1,045 13. Nothing collected during the month.

John Holgate, bankrupt, of Luzerne; assignees' report for July filed showing amount heretofore collected $6,072 17; deposited, $5,832,31; paid out, $5,338,40. Nothing collected during the month.

Robert Crooks & Co., debtors, of Allegheny; on petition of said debtors presented, an order was made for a meeting of creditors to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them. The meeting will be at Register Shaffer's office September 20.

Charles W. Zaner, bankrupt, of Montour; on petition presented an order was made for the payment to Hamet Zaner of the amount deposited by him to secure costs.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul6d4w

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AN ALLEGHENY CONSTABLE SHOT IN THE FACE BY AN ALLEGHENY SALOON KEEPER—CAUSE AN OLD GRUDGE—THE ASSAILANT IN LIMBO.

(From Daily Post of Monday.)

People in the vicinity of the Court House were startled about five o'clock on Saturday evening by the report of a pistol in the area of the jail yard, between the eastern wing and the County Treasurer's office. In an instant almost, the report gained currency that a man had been shot, and officer Harrison Miller, seeing a man run hastily across Fifth avenue into Quinn's saloon, concluded that the man was the shootist. Acting upon his convictions the officer pursued the fugitive and collared him as he emerged upon Grant street, by an alley in the rear of the saloon. The captive proved to be David Hall, a South Diamond, Allegheny, saloon keeper. The victim was Constable J. J. Hays, of the same city, known to fame through a conflict which has been raging bitterly between him and Hall for some time back, Hays having pulled Hall's place of business on a number of occasions, in connection with charges of keeping a gambling house, etc. Hays, in an almost lifeless condition was carried into Dr. Donnelly's office, where the Dr. made an examination of the wound. His face and clothing were covered with blood, and a stream of the sanguineous was flowing from a hole in the left cheek, about two inches below the eye. The cheek was blackened with powder, showing that the weapon had been held close to Hays' face. Dr. Donnelly, on examination found that the ball, from a No. 2 cartridge, had passed through the cheek bone, and gone downward lodging in the throat, near the carotid artery. As the wound began to swell alarmingly rapidly, the Doctor said that inflamation might ensue from the extraction, and ascertaining that the organs were still in working order, concluded to defer the extraction of the ball, and the wounded man was placed in a carriage and taken home.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE

of the assault is said to be the fact that a friend of Hall's, Jerry Maloney, was committed to jail last week, by Alderman Edgar, at the instance of Hays. Hall is said to have paid his fine and had him released. On the evening in question, Hays brought Maloney back to jail on another charge made before the same Magistrate. Hall, it would appear, waited at the door for Hays' exit and peppered him as stated. A man named Sailor ran away at the same time but, it is believed, from fright. At the moment of the shooting, Hays called out that Hall had murdered him, and Deputy Warden Gang and Officer McGrady ran to his assistance.

Hall was taken to the lock-up to await results. Dr. Donnelly states that the wound is not necessarily fatal, though very serious.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

M'CARTHY FILES AN ANSWER TO MAGEE'S QUO WARRANTO.

(From Daily Post of Monday.)

In the Prothonotary's office, on Saturday, Mayor McCarthy filed an answer and demurrer to the rule served on him by Common Pleas Court No. 1, two weeks since, at the suit of C. Magee, Esq., who applied for a quo warranto on the Mayor to show by what right he exercised the functions of Mayor. The answer denies the illegality of the present occupant's tenure, claiming that the election of February, 1874 was valid, and claiming that Mr. Magee is estopped by participating in said election.

In regard to the non-division of the wards as prescribed by the new Constitution, respondent claims that the proper time for such division was after the election; but admiting the contrary, holds that the omission is not material to the issue.

Respondent admits the fact of an election in February, 1875, at which Mr. Magee received about 4,000 votes for Mayor, but styles it "a pretended election," and claims that ten days notice was not given, according to law. He also avers that State Attorney General Dimmick had opined, in response to a request from Councils, that the election of February, 1874, was legal. Respondent also holds that the relator's election certificate is not in due form, failing to specify for what term of service he was elected, and is in other respects defective, etc., etc., etc., etc.

No time has been fixed for argument, though it has been stated that the case will probably be heard on Saturday next.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A VICTIM TO DISEASE ENDS HIS MELANCHOLY EXISTENCE.

(From Daily Post of Monday.)

Some time during Friday night John D. Roth, an old man, seventy-one years of age, ended his melancholy existence by hanging himself in his bed chamber. The old gentlemen, who lived with his son, Mr. Jacob Roth, a saloon keeper at No. 1207 Carson street, South Side, sustained a rupture of the bowels a long time ago, and has been leading a melancholy existence ever since. At times he would not speak to any one for days. Having heard of the suicide of Kratz a few days ago, the old gentleman procured copies of the German paper containing an account thereof and seemed to take great delight in reading the account. His relatives took no particular note of the fact, however, until Saturday morning when the old gentleman was found hanging by the neck from a piece of clothes line attached to a hook in the ceiling. His feet were touching the floor, showing that he was determined to end his existence. Coroner McCallin was notified and held an inquest on the remains when a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

IT IS A VERY WELL ESTABLISHED FACT,

and one generally conceded, that the extensive and well-managed Steam Dental Establishment, 278 Penn avenue, stands as high in public confidence as any in the State. Through long and persevering study and application, Dr. Quincy A. Scott has succeeded in thoroughly mastering every branch of the dental science, and his work of every description is the best evidence of his proficiency. With greatly enlarged facilities, new machinery and appliances, and every department of his establishment reorganized, Dr. Scott is prepared to meet promptly all demands for work that may be made upon him. He furnishes teeth which rival nature, and can be worn with perfect ease and confidence, for $12 per set; and he warrants them to be made of the best vulcanite, and superior to those which others charge $20 for. Dr. Scott is a most skillful surgeon dentist, and has had very large experience in administering anæsthetics. For the painless extraction of teeth he uses an agent which is absolutely safe, and never fails to relieve his patients without the least pain. He also gives laughing gas when desired, and makes no charge for it when a set of teeth is inserted. Dr. Scott is the only dentist in the city who makes a specialty of fine work on 22 carat gold and platina, and has turned out some splendid work for some of our wealthy families. We would advise our readers who want any kind of dental operations performed in the most skillful and satisfactory manner, to call on Dr. Scott, at his establishment, 278 Penn avenue.—United Presbyterian.

FOR THE TABLE.

Try Marvin & Co.'s Rising Sun Butter Biscuit. They are of superior quality and most excellent as a table cracker.

READING.

Funeral of Mrs. Bessinger and Her Three Children.

READING, Pa., August 21.—There was great excitement here at the funeral of Mrs. Bessinger and her three children, drowned on Tuesday last. It seems from stories of the people that the woman had lived unhappily with her husband, owing to the introduction by him of another woman into the house, and that this unhappiness resulted in a quarrel on Monday when the husband ordered his wife to leave the house and take the two girls with her while he would retain the boy.

PARTICULARS OF THE SUICIDE.

The next day she went to the canal with her children, and after filling the basket with stones in which operation the children assisted, she bound the basket securely to her body, and taking the three children in her arms, leaped into the canal and all were drowned. Soon their bodies were recovered and taken to their former home.

THE FUNERAL.

The police had to guard the house to save the husband from assault, and at the funeral procession to-day, which included about 1,000 people on foot, surrounded his carriage.

THE HUSBAND HOOTED AT.

When the bodies were lowered into the graves, the people hooted Bessinger and made a rush for him. In the confusion, one shot was fired, when the police hurriedly placed him in a carriage and drove off. On passing the cemetery gates

ANOTHER SHOT WAS FIRED,

which, it is thought, wounded him, as he was carried into the house. The police are still on guard, and people, including many women continue their threats.

AGRICLTURAL.

Western Crop Reports.

CINCINNATI, Augugt 19.—To morrow morning's issue of the Cincinnati Price Current will contain what it claims as the fullest and most comprehensive presentation of western crop reports yet published comprising about three hundred and fifty special returns from nearly as many counties in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky, together with some from other States. They relate chiefly to wheat, oats, corn and hogs.

Of wheat, those reports indicate in Ohio and Indiana a full average acreage yield somewhat short on account of large losses by rain, and of very inferior quality Illinois—crop below an average; condition largely bad; quality inferior. Iowa—acreage about as usual; generally harvested in good condition; some damage by blight and other causes; yield large in many places; crop not a full average, quality inferior. Missouri—considerably short and materially damaged. Kentucky—yield up to the average amount; but largely and badly damaged. Michigan—fair crop. Wisconsin—very good crop and condition.

Oats—there was a large destruction and great damage done in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois and portions of Missouri while the acreage was increased, and Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa show a large production.

Corn—there is a largely increased acreage and very promising outside of portions of the Ohio valley, and if the crop measures North and Northwest will be much greater than usual. Cattle and hogs generally are in better condition than a year ago and in many sections stock is feeding upon the damaged grain. Much information is furnished relative to other crops Potatoes an unusually large crop throughout nearly all these sections.

LONDON, August 21.—The Times, in its commercial column, says: The grain market is inactive, but previous prices are obtained for wheat. It seems to be the opinion that the prices of wheat will be well maintained this season. This has sustained the market in spite of heavy arrivals of foreign wheat. British wheat, so far, brought to market, has not been of good quality. There is not much that is new to report about the condition of trade abroad. Harvests will generally be three per cent. below fine yield, but with old stocks to draw on, there can be nothing approaching scarcity, and a moderate advance on last season's prices is likely to secure us an abundance. The improved feeling recently manifested in the sugar market has subsided, and several parcels have been withdrawn from public sales, on account of individual offers.

CONDITION OF GRAIN IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—To-morrow the Courier-Journal will publish crop estimates from all sections of Kentucky, and tobacco counties of adjacent States, showing the average and condition of tobacco compared with 1873, the average and condition of corn, wheat and other small grain and the supply of fattening hogs on hand. The largest tobacco crop ever known was planted, but subsequent misfortunes reduced it to prospectively a moderate yield, perhaps a light average, if future conditions are favorable. Returns covera territory which produces about three-fourths of the crops of the United States. The original average of corn was very great, notwithstanding the weather damages and a full crop is predicted. Wheat is about a half to two-thirds of a crop. Rye about the same and oats damaged much more than other crops. The hay crop is large.

POLITICAL.

New National Party Organized.

BOSTON, August 21.—A new National Union party, with Gen. N. P. Banks for President and L. Q. Lamar, of Mississippi, as Vice President, was organized here to-night by appointing a State Central Committee, and adopting a platform and resolutions. No prominent men of either party took part. The resolutions pronounce the Republican and Democratic party as partisan organizations; condemn the enormous frauds practised, the dishonest public officials and great monopolies and corporations tending to oppress the people; characterize sudden inflation or contraction of currency as dangerous, and state that the only way to specie resumption is to make the promise of the nation as valuable as a private note, etc. No encouragement will be given to sectional enmity.

Gen. Banks sent a letter saying he was not a candidate for the Presidency and didn't want his name to stand in the way of that Government reform which four-fifths of the people demand.

CASUALTIES.

A Train Thrown off the Track by a Cow.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 19.—The fast line westward bound on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran over a cow thirty-seven miles east of this city at noon to-day, ditching the engine and four cars. The fireman was instantly killed and the engineer badly injured. None of the others were hurt. The postal car was a total wreck. The mail was saved without injury. Trains were delayed some six hours by the accident.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—During an altercation in the saloon of Alderman Jno. H. Dick, in the Third ward last night, between Wm. Lynn, a gas fitter, and Edward Nealus, the proprietor, Dicks was accidentally shot in the abdomen. The wound is considered dangerous.

SPORTING NEWS.

Result of a Single Scull Race.

HARTFORD, August 21.—The three mile single scull boat race between Henry Andrews of this city and Patrick Harrington of Springfield for $250 dollars a side, was won easily to-day by Harrington in 19:44.

THE UTICA RACES.

UTICA, August 21.—Over fifteen thousand people attended to-day the close of the Utica Park association meeting. Rarus won the 2:27 race; Goldsmith Maid the Free for all and John W. Hall the 2:34 race. The Maid won the Free for all in three straight heats. Time, 2:18¾; 2:17¾ and 2:16. Lulu was entirely off and broke so badly that she only secured third place in two heats and was distanced in the third. American Girl was second in three heats.

RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 21.—This is the last day of the Saratoga races, and the track is in excellent condition. The first race was for a purse of $500, for beaten horses, one and three-quarter miles. Six horses started: Scratch, General Harvey, B. F. Carver, Survivor, Virraigrette and Willie Burke. The race was won by Survivor; Harvey second; Willie Burke third; Virraigrette fourth; Scratch fifth and Carver sixth. Time 3:08.

There is considerable excitement over the second race, four mile dash for a purse of $1,400, between Rutherford, Wild Idle. The Grand Stand cannot accommodate the immense crowd, and hundreds throng the quarter stretch. The race was won by Wild Idle by a length. Time 7:39.

In the one mile and a quarter, Rambler Paul Pry and Violet started; Rambler won the race; Violet second. Time 2:16¾.

The fourth race was a free handicap for all ages; one mile; Spendthrift, Enlister, Vandalete and Vagabond, Kadi, Donnybrook and Willie Burke started. The race was won by Spendthrift; Donnybrook second; and Lewis entry third and fourth. Time 1:45.

The fifth and last race was a steeple chase about three miles, in which Daylight, Deadhead and Shanghrann started. The race was won by Deadhead by two lengths; Daylight and Shanghrann neck and neck. Time 5:40.

ADVENTURE WITH A COUGAR.

As a test of nerve, the recent experience of a wayfarer, traveling a wood road near Olympia, Washington Territory, was as remarkable as any on record. The man was a speculator, looking out wild land, and he trudged through the forest, following the almost unseen path formed by an old road made by pioneers in the wilderness. His mind was devoted to one subject, the critical examination of the trees upon the land about him, and of the character of the soil, and he failed to notice for some time a "pit-a-pat" upon the dead leaves near him. He at first scarcely looked down, when he felt something rubbing against his legs and heard a slight purring sound, but when he did look his heart came up in his mouth, and a cold sweat started as suddenly as though he were suspended by a weak rope over Niagara. Pressing itself softly against his leg, twilling about him as he walked, moving its flexile body, swiftly, with never a sound, turning up fierce eyes with something almost like a terrible laugh in them, with a huge cougar! No chicken was this man in the woods, but his account of the manner in which his hat was raised by his hair is not to be considered as apocryphal at all. Sleek, and supple and muscular the beast glided about and at intervals it would come closer again, and press its body against the legs of the man, the light touch making gooseflesh of every inch in his form. It was a terrible experience, that interview with the cougar in the forest primeval, and it was well for the man that his nerves were of the kind to do honor to a frontier adventurer. Steadily pursuing his course with steps that would falter a little occasionally he kept on, and with him the beast continued its treacherous gambols. At times it would glide a few paces to the front, and roll over and over in the road, and wait for the man to come up, and then it would circle around him again until the impulse, almost too strong to be resisted, would come upon him to spring upon the brute, opposing fists to fangs, and ending the intolerable suspense at any risk. The movements of the terrible animal were but as the playing of a cat with a mouse, and the man knew it.

The moment came at length when the strain could be borne no longer, and the man kicked desperately at the beast as it passed by him. In an instant it bounded in front and crouched for a spring, growling hoarsely and showing its teeth. The man stopped and shouted hopelessly for aid, while the cougar did not spring at once, but appeared waiting to gratify its humor a little longer. The shout fortunately was not in vain.

There were hunters and dogs in the immediate vicinity, as rare fortune would have it, and the hounds dashed suddenly from the covert as the cougar, seeing them, leaped for a tree. A few moments later the beast fell a victim to bullets, and the man with whom it had taken a stroll was telling his story and trying to restore the normal condition of his nerves by internal applications from a small flask. It was one of the episodes which turn men's hair gray—one which would, doubtless, have brought death to a man with less nerve than the hero of the affair.

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 3, No. 18 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above. ja8-MTuSu

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breech-loading DOUBLE SHOT GUNS, REPEATING AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. 16s&w

BOILERS and ENGINES
On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Flour Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines. House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
rly:W Nos. 35 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
PRICE'S VEGETABLE PIMPLE REMEDY, used with astonishing satisfactory results for over ten years to private practice. (A Standard Remedy for all diseases of the face. Sent post paid on receipt of price. Small Bottles 50 cents; large bottles $1 (one and a-half times larger than small); one dozen large bottles $5. Send for half dozen and send it to your friends. Address J. H. PRICE, P. O. Box 59, Olyphant, Luzerne County, Pa. ly-28-Imw

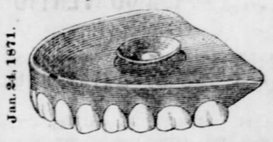
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r, No. 2253 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6-18tW

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal
Hand Planet and Wheel Hoes. Twenty new styles. They "sow like a drill, and hoe like a gang." Send for illustrated pamphlet, free. Mention this paper. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 So. Phila. Pa. Circulars free. A Live Agent Wanted in every town.

ST. MARY'S HALL
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Bishop of New Jersey, President. The thirty-ninth year begins October 1, 1875. For admission or information, address the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal, Burlington, N. J. aul4-7tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk!
FOR HOLDING
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.
FIRMLY IN PLACE,
in Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.
And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal 1yr

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered; agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver mounting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money by this, Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.
Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.
ap24:1yr W

Pittsburgh Female College
AND
Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music
Elegant buildings, twenty-eight teachers. Charges to suit the times, and less than any school in the United States affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens SEPTEMBER 8. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for catalogue. ap24-wed&Wfw

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.
This School, with a history of many years, offers Superior Advantages in the Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Normal branches, employing only teachers of the highest ability and large experience. The next term begins
Tuesday, September 7, 1875.
For further information or circulars address
MR. AND MRS. A. T. DOUTHETT,
Principals, Sewickley, Allegheny Co., Pa.
au7 Stw

FOR SALE.
AT
Thos. F. Stewart's Real Estate and Sales Rooms Corner Fifth Avenue, and Wood street.
A beautiful Suburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 13 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conveniently arranged. There are grounds, about 6 acres, and nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $15,000 and terms easy.
One hundred acre farm, (70 acres in cultivation) at Black Lick Station, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with good farm house of 8 rooms with necessary outbuildings, good orchard and excellent water. Price only $7,000.
Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.
Business property on Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Smithfield street, Penn avenue, and now is the time to buy cheap.
Auction sales of Stocks and Real Estate every Friday evening.
THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. ap24:WF&W

Iron City College
PITTSBURGH, PA.
For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequaled advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students received at any time.
For circulars giving full particulars address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.
au14-3mw

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work
285 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
ja24-eodp&eowW

FOR SALE.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carleton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. au14-3mw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK
SECOND DIVIDEND. The second dividend to the creditors of the Mechanics' Savings Bank will be paid on and after August 30, 1875.
Depositors are required to bring their Bank Books.
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Assignee, at Penn Bank,
Cor. Liberty and Wood streets.
au9-eM3t&au14-3tW

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge

THE BLACK HILLS.

LETTER OF PROF. JANNEY.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Professor Janney, in a letter to the Indian Bureau, dated Black Hills, July 31st, says: I found gold in Placer deposits on both Spring and Rapid creeks from their head waters to a point where they emerge from the Hills and more extended prospecting and exploration shows that in localities in the valleys of these streams, gravel bars, especially those of older formation and elevated above the present level of the streams contain gold in quantities sufficient to yield fair remuneration for labor economically and skillfully applied, assisted by proper tools and mechanical appliances, at least a moderate amount of capital or its equivalent, and such system of working as an experience of twenty-five years has taught miners of the Pacific Slope to employ.

While valuable placer deposits, as far discovered are by no means rich or very extensive compared with those of California, still there is enough of precious metal to develop the country, and stock raising and agriculture will do the rest. In testing deposits on Spring Creek, I worked out particularly a rich spot where an old channel has been cut across by the present bed of the creek, and in ten hours work, with a small sluice, obtained five-sixths of an ounce of gold or about $15 50. The soldiers had previously panned out of the same place not less than two ounces of coarse gold, and on measuring the amount of gravel washed, I found that the total yield was at the rate of four dollars per cubic yard or about three cents to the pan as an average for the whole thickness of deposit. It was truly said of this region that there was gold in the very roots of the grass, but it is not the gold of gravel bars or quartz ledges, not the gold of the miner or the geologist.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—A Kansas City special to the Republican says: A Times reporter, who has just arrived from Osage Agency in Indian Territory, states that the investigation by the Commissioners appointed by Commissioner Hoag in relation to the charges of fraud and incompetency against J. T. Gibson, Indian agent for Osage Indians was slowly coming to an end. A number of very damaging facts had already been proven against the agent among which was that of having two sets of vouchers signed in regard to paying certain money and supplies to Indians and other charges of like character. One of the members of the Commission is E. C. Kimbald, of New York, who, last spring was a member of the Commission, who completely whitewashed this same Indian Agent Gibson, when charged with irregularities in his agency.

THE BLACK HILLS.

OMAHA, August 21.—The Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians for the cession of the Black Hills country meet here on the 25th, and leave for Red Cloud agency via. Ft. Laramie on the 26th. The Grand Council opens Sept. 1st.

Jno. Gordon, the Black Hills miner who was brought here some weeks ago by order of the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, was released on parole this morning. He and his lawyer appeared at the office of Gen. Ruggles, A. G. department of the Platte, surrendered his parole, and then by direction of his counsel, attempted to escape. The General immediately ordered the clerks and orderlies who are enlisted men, to arrest him, but he offered most emphatic resistance, and was assisted by his lawyer. He was, however, arrested, and taken to Omaha barracks, where he is now confined in the guard house. He has had Gen. Ruggles arrested for false imprisonment, and afterwards had the General and clerks arrested for assault and battery. Trial of both cases has been postponed till Wednesday.

A DECLINATON.

Why Jefferson Davis Revokes is Acceptance of an Invitation to Address a County Agricultural Society in Illinois.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 19.—The following letter is published in the morning papers:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 15, 1875.

Henry P. Kimball, Secretary of the Winnebago County Argricultural Society, Rockford, Illinois:

DEAR SIR:—I yesterday sent to you a telegram announcing my revocation of the conditional acceptance of an invitation to address your association at their annual meeting in September next. The long period which has elapsed since the receipt of your letter, and the considerate courtesy which has marked your correspondence, make it the duty of the board, and to myself, that a sufficient explanation should be given of this change of purpose. Three objects mainly, induced me to accept the invitation: First, the hope that personal intercourse might remove some of the prejudices which had been generated by partisan faction, and nurtured by individual and sectional hate. Anxious now, as in former years, to promote the interest of our great valley of the Mississippi, and believing that with mutual confidence and co-intelligence much could be done for their advancement, I only delayed my acceptance of your invitation until it became reasonably probable that it could be met.

The productive capacity of the Northwest needs for its development cheaper and safer transportation to the markets of the Southwest, and also to those of foreign countries. In England, especially, earnest attention has been directed for several years past to a more direct and economical trade with the Mississippi Valley. In this connection there was the desire to confer with the Patrons of Husbandry in your rich and prosperous section, to discuss with them questions involved in securing a better means of transporting your farm products to the most favorable markets, and of providing agencies which should insure larger returns to the farmer, and by such conference to learn the views of one member of the family of the Mississippi valley, a family the chief interest of all members of which is agriculture, but cultivators of such various crops as to make trade among thousands extensive and lucrative, while it stamps upon each and all the same interests, and the same policy as to their foreign trade.

To render such conference effectual, there must needs be a disposition to attend to the subject under consideration, surely not a purpose to smother it by the interposition of matters having no just relation to it.

Second—The effort was to reorganize the courtesy of your board, and I was encouraged to believe that your reception of me would be beneficial rather than injurious to your association. This was more supposable, because several other agricultural societies of Illinois had, in a like manner, invited me to address their annual meetings.

Yesterday I received a printed paper being a protest of a number of your countrymen against the action of your board in their invitation to me to make the annual address at the country meeting. Thereupon I sent to you a telegram withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation under the conviction that it would not be useful or agreeable to participate in the meeting, and I now hope that neither your association or the directors will suffer harm by the delay in procuring an orator or by the correspondence which caused it.

The third object was to gratify a wish long entertained, to see in its cultivated dress, a country known to me as a trackless wilderness, but that being merely a personal gratification, it may be indulged at my convenience, or postponed indefinitely. I can well believe that the cause which has changed my purpose was as unforseen by you as by me, and you may be assured that I feel no dissatisfaction towards the directors or yourself, and have suffered no personal embarrassment from the event, as the invitation was unexpected, and only acceptable as an expression of general good will. So my only regret is the loss of the opportunity to promote public interest with which the welfare of your community is identified. Again expressing the hope that the directors or yourself may suffer no injury or annoyance, and thanking you for the kindness, and consideration you have manifested.

I am respectfully yours,

[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WILMORE, PA.

Ex-State Representative Henry Killed on the Railroad.

WILMORE, August 19.—Hon. Samuel Henry, while going from one car to another on the Pittsburgh express, this morning, fell off and was instantly killed. The remains were taken to Ebensburg, his home, by a special train, this afternoon. Mr. Henry represented the people of Cambria county in the Legislature, serving for two successive terms, and was cashier of Lloyd & Co.'s Bank, of Ebensburg. He was universally respected and was about thirty-eight years of age.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 19.—A gloom has been cast over the entire inhabitants of this county to-day, by an accident to Hon. Samuel Henry, ex-Member of the Legislature, which resulted in his immediate death. He had been in Philadelphia for several days past, and returning this morning intended stopping a few hours, after which he meant to go to his home at Ebensburg several miles distant.

He was in conversation with Post Hare, conductor of the Pittsburgh Express which arrives in this city at 4:12 A. M., and hearing Johnstown announced as the next station opened the door of the car and stepped out. He intended getting his bag gage in readiness which was in the rear of the sleeping car, but just as he reached the platform, a jolt of the train threw him suddenly from it and on to the ground with great force literally splitting his head in two and causing the brains to slowly ooze out. His body was discovered on the track about two miles east of here this morning.

Mr. Henry was elected to the Legislature from Cambria county on the Republican ticket in 1871, and took his seat in 1872, serving three years. He was a young and promising politician, and unlike a majority of politicians was honest to a fault. He was a man of ability, of high character and commanding reputation and deservedly the most popular gentleman in the county. Previous to the accident, he was in high spirits. His life was insured in two companies for $10,000, and on his person were found two traveling insurance tickets of $3,000 each.

VIRGINIA.

Close of the Colored Convention—They Want More Offices—State Superintendent of Education and Others Censured.

RICHMOND, August 21.—In the colored convention to-day, resolutions were referred denouncing the report of the State Superintendent of Education as the most slanderous and lying document ever issued and declaring that the negroes of the State ought to be governed alone by negro officers.

A committee of three from each Congressional district was appointed on "labor union," which met after the convention, and elected officers for the year. The object of the union is to secure uniform and better pay.

The committee on address submitted a report. It states that local self-government is virtually destroyed in some portions of the State and urges that all citizens, without regard to color, be practiced in their rights to serve as jurors, and asks that the Legislature pass no evasive acts which contemplate ruin and disaster to any man, whatever his complexion. The report further advises the Legislature to diligently strive to inculcate knowledge and intelligence, and closes in the following words: "The colored people of the State confront their white fellow-citizens to-day upon high and honorable grounds; eager to adjust all difference for the good of all, they speak wholly for themselves and put forth these sentiments to intelligent minds." The report was adopted, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

A RADICAL TRICK.

The Latest Dodge of Ohio Republican Politicans — Extraordinary Rumors Circulated.

TOLEDO, O., August 19.—The Blade of this evening publishes the following article, based on private information and regarded by that paper as entirely reliable: "There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the condition of the Governor's health is such that his withdrawal from the gubernatorial contest is quite probable. His personal friends desire him to withdraw for the protection of his health and the prolongation of his life, while his political friends regard his defeat for Governor as certain, which result would be disastrous to his Presidential prospects.

By withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest, and placing some other man at the head of the ticket, the defeat in October would enable the friends of Mr. Allen to go before the National Convention with the plea that he is the only Democrat who can carry Ohio.

Mr. Thurman and his friends bitterly oppose Allen's withdrawal under any circumstances, as they expect to make capital in the National Convention by the defeat of Allen and his unlimited inflation scheme. These rumors are now afloat among certain inner circles of the Democratic party, and should a change be made in the head of the Democratic ticket it may be looked for soon.

OBITUARY.

Real Admiral Collins.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Captain Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, dated Panama, August 19, announcing the death of Rear Admiral Napoleon Collins, commanding the South Pacific fleet, which occurred at Cellao, on the 9th inst. He died of erysipelas after an illness of three days, and was buried, with military honors, in the Protestant Cemetery at Belle Usta, near Callao. Rear Admiral Reed Warden has been ordered to the command of the South Pacific station, in the place of Rear Admiral Collins, and, until his arrival there the command will devolve upon Captain Simpson.

The death of Rear Admiral Collins, promotes Commodore Stephen D. Trenchard, but does not affect any officer below that grade, as there has been an excess of one in the list of Commodores for some months past, on account of the re-instalment of Commodore John C. Beaumont by Congress last session. The law allows but twenty-five officers of the grade of Commodore.

GEORGIA.

Collision Between Whites and Blacks Hourly Expected.

Both Races Under Arms.

MORE ARRESTS MADE.

Letter Ordering the Massacre of Whites Found.

AUGUSTA, August 19.—Arrests of alleged negro insurrectionists in Washington and Jefferson counties were continued to-day. Thirteen armed negroes came into Wrightville and surrendered themselves In Burke county, a collision between the whites and blacks seems hourly imminent. Both races are under arms and negroes are reported massed a few miles from Waynesboro. White scouts were fired on by negroes this morning. The Burke people sent here to-day for troops, but Gov. Smith declined to let any companies go. A number of volunteers left for Waynesboro to-night, and it is feared that a fight will soon take place. About a hundred arrests have been made in different counties.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE.

A dispatch from Washington county reports affairs quieter to-day than yesterday. About fifty more arrests were effected. Confessions implicating those arrests have been made. Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, who is Judge of the Middle Circuit Court ordered a special term of the Superior Court to convene on Monday week to try the offenders.

THE WHITES TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE ONLY.

A dispatch from Burke county report all quiet up to eleven o'clock to-night. The people are confident of their ability to suppress any attempted insurrection. Ring leaders will be arrested. The excitement is subsiding. Negroes have no cause for the contemplated rising. All trouble was caused by a few worthless, turbulent and designing negroes who live upon the credulity of the colored people. The whites will act upon the defense and endeavor to arrest the ring leaders in conspiracy who will be tried at a special term of the Superior Court. No further trouble is apprehended as the steps taken will be effective in preserving peace and good order in the counties of Burke, Jefferson and Washington.

A LETTER ORDERING THE MASSACRE OF THE WHITES FOUND.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Times' special from Augusta, Ga., about the reported insurrection of the negroes, says: Two days since a letter was found at Williamson's store, in Washington county, at a place where the colored militia company drills, ordering the massacre of the whites on the 12th inst. The order was signed by a man named Harris, and stated that Rivers, a colored militia general of South Carolina would be present. The order said:

KILL EVERY WHITE MAN

and take every gun you can get; have all your companies ready; kill with axes, hoes, pitch forks, and get your powder and shot. After commencing the work in Washington county, the negroes were directed to move toward Barlow, in Jefferson county, where they would be joined by Rivers. At first many thought this a hoax, gotten up for the purpose of scaring, but yesterday a letter was found in Jefferson county, directed to the colored companies, and giving substantially the same instructions. The whites, apprehending danger, telegraphed for ammunition, which was furnished and distributed to local companies, and every preparation was made for a conflict, but measures were also taken to prevent a collision, and by dusk this evening eighty negroes, charged with being ringleaders in the movement, have been arrested. It is alleged that the correspondence captured leads to

A CONSPIRACY AMONG THE NEGROES,

extending through Washington, Jefferson and Burke counties. It is now feared that the whites will not await a process of law, but will lynch the prisoners. Moderation is counseled, but fears for the worst are entertained. Many believe the affair has been exaggerated, and that no mischief was intended.

A letter similar to the order above given was intercepted in Hancock county some time ago, and the whites were then

ARMED FOR CONFLICT,

but none came. At present there is great alarm prevailing in the counties threatened, and the slightest impudence may cause disastrous consequences.

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

In an editorial notice of the above dispatch the Times says: Up to the present point the alarm seem ludicrous, but when we think of the possible fate of the negroes in the hands of the militia, crazy with fear, it has a serious look.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Her Condition Greatly Improved—Released From the Asylum.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A correspondent of the Post and Mail, writing from St. Charles, in the vicinity of Bellevue Asylum, says: "You will be glad to learn, and this is the first public intimation of it, that Mrs. Lincoln is pronounced well enough to leave the asylum and visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards of Springfield. It is not likely she will return to Bellevue, as there is some feeling evinced in the matter of her incarceration by friends who refuse to believe her insane. A leading lady lawyer of Chicago has been with her much of late, and with the assistance of her legal husband will assist Mrs. Lincoln's retoration to the world. She is decidedly better, sleeps and eats well and shows no tendency to any mania, but whether the cure is permanent or not, the test of active life and time will show.

BUSINESS NOTES.

More Failures.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 19.—John M. Leavitt, of the Courtney Bay Glass works and Allan Brothers, founders, made assignments.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 19—William Braden, a prominent merchant and real estate dealer, made an assignment of all his property yesterday. His liabilities are $150,000 and his assets are valued at $270,000.

UTICA.

Robert Bonner Purchases the Horse Grafton For $35,000.

UTICA, N. Y., August 19.—Robert Bonner purchased the trotting horse Grafton from Richard Penniston, of Lexington, Ky., for $35,000. Grafton trotted a trial mile in 2:15½.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

STATUS OF THE INSURRECTION.

LONDON, August 20.—The Vienna New Free Press is informed that the British Embassador recently forwarned the Sultan of the action of the three powers pointing out the significance of the steps taken.

A Vienna political correspondent says the action of the powers was a tender of friendly offices, not intervention, and thinks that the refusal of Turkey to accede to the propositions was not final.

A special to the Standard from Vienna represents that fifty Turkish families perished when the insurgents destroyed Derbier and Sevinjar.

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY CLOSE OF THE REBELLION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—Later intelligence from the scene of the insurrection in Herzegovina is satisfactory. The Governor of the province announces there is less excitement among the people, and anticipates prompt pacification.

The Russian, Austrian and German Ambassadors had a protracted conference with the Grand Vizier yesterday. It is understood they advised a suspension of hostilities, with a view to afford an opportunity for ascertaining the grievances of the insurgents. Turkey declined to accede to this propositien. The Russian Ambassador had an interview with the Sultan, and afterwards the Grand Vizier was summoned to the Palace. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers will meet the Russian Embassy on Saturday.

BRUSSELS, August 20.—Le Nord, a Russian organ, discussing the Turkish insurrection, says that Russia, Germany and Austria, are in accord on the point that the Eastern question shall not be raised. Peace has been temporarily disturbed, but general peace is secure beyond attack. France and Italy will doubtless be invited to join these three powers. Turkey must recognize the need of ending an intolerable regime, and of proceeding seriously with the reform which has heretofore been a mere pretense. A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Insurgents have been forced to raise the siege of Tiebigne, and some have been driven unarmed across the frontier.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—It is officially stated that the news published in foreign journals in regard to the Herzegovinian insurrection is much exaggerated. The Turkish government will soon have 18,000 men concentrated at Herzegovina. It has been waiting until able to concentrate sufficient force so as to crush the insurrection with the least possible effusion of blood. Dervisch Pasha has now been ordered to take offensive steps. The powers entirely friendly have requested facilities to communicate with insurgents for the purpose of counselling submission to the Ottoman government and informing them that they have nothing to hope for from intervention of foreign powers.

PARIS, August 20.—The Memorial Diplomatique says all the powers have agreed in urging Servia and Montenegro to remain neutral in the present conflict and this advice will be backed by force if necessary.

AFTER THE INSURGENTS.

ROGUSA, August 20.—Dervisch Pacha, with five battalions of regulars and three regiments of infantry is advancing for the purpose of dislodging Insurgents from their positions between Mostar and Keek.

HOW TO AVERT A GENERAL WAR.

PARIS, August 20.—Le Temps says it has received information confirmatory of Le Nords article to the effect that Russia, acting in conjunction with Germany and Austria intends making an appeal to the powers of Europe in favor of settling the Herzegovinian difficulty by an understanding among all countries interested, thus averting all danger of an European war.

STATUS OF THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, August 21.—It is reported that Turkey has accepted the friendly offices of the foreign powers in securing the restoration of peace in the northwestern provinces. The Turkish expedition from Kleck have turned mountain defile, and effected a junction with a force sent from the interior.

Trebigne is still besieged by the insurgents in large numbers.

VICTORIES OF INSURGENTS.

RAGUSA, August 22.—A number of Montegrins who joined the Herzegovinian insurgents have captured seven small forts around Gasko, Duga and Nistka, near the Montenegrin frontier.

FRANCE.

GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

PARIS, August 21.—The Ministers, after examination of records, deny that the circulation of Gladstone's pamphlets on vaticanism was ever interdicted in France.

THE ARMY ON A PEACE FOOTING.

General De Cissey, Minister of War, in a public speech at Contrex Eville, declared that France would confine the reorganization of the army under military law to a peace footing for purely defensive purposes.

Le Temps says: Prince Gorthschakoff has informed Gen. Le Flo, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Russia will soon issue a note concerning the troubles in Herzegovina.

ROME.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

ROME, August 21.—Negotiations with the United States for the exchange of postal money orders continue. A convention will probably be agreed to and go into operation next year.

Apartments in the American College have been prepared for Cardinal McCloskey.

A MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST TO THE POPE

The Fairfulla says: The late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria left by his will to the Pope $6,000,000, which has already been paid.

LONDON, August 23—6:30 A. M.—A special to the Daily News from Rome says: The Pope has invited Archbishop Lederehowski to Rome upon the expiration of his imprisonment in February to attend the special consistory for the reception of Cardinals' insignia.

SPAIN.

GENERALS ARRESTED BY ORDER OF DON CARLOS.

MADRID, August 21.—The journals here report that Don Carlos has arrested and thrown into prison Generals Mogrevejo, Mendiri and other chiefs at Estella. General Jovellar has assumed command at Seo De Urgel, and his presence quickens operations of the besieged.

TROUBLE IN THE CARLIST CAMP.

SANTANDER, August 22.—It is rumored that severe disturbances have occurred at Estella, and that the arrest and incarceration of Generals Meridini and Mogrovejo and other Carlist officers was because of their complicity in a plot against Don Carlos.

The entire family of Thurlow Weed have been prostrated by the use of a copper kettle, which had been cleaned with oxalic acid, and narrowly escaped from death, particularly Weed himself, who is now recovering.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THREE hoop snakes were killed near Greensburg recently.

THE Blair-county Agricultural Society will hold a fair about October 1st prox.

HOUTZDALE, Clearfield county is organizing a soldier company to attend the Centennial.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Jefferson county, boasts an Opera House. It was opened on Saturday last.

TWENTY-NINE Sheriff's sales are advertised to take place in Beaver county on September 4th prox.

A COLORED man named John Rouse, was recently admitted to practice law, at the Bedford county bar.

NEXT Saturday, says the Chronicle, for the first time since the panic, the Allentown rolling will pay its hands in cash.

A MAN named Samuel Hope, a carpenter, was killed in Meadville on Monday afternoon last, by the falling of a scaffolding at the Budd House.

A YOUNG Reading mechanic has almost completed a new motor which he says will eclipse Kelly's famous machine, and knock it higher than a kite.

CYRUS A. SHERK of Karthaus, Clearfield county, was accidently shot while gunning one day last week. He was the oldest son of Rev. A. B. Sherk.

THE court of Washington county has fined several of the township auditors $50 for not publishing a report of the receipts and expenditures of the township.

THE Fifth regiment N. G. P. have adopted U. S. regulation uniforms and will be inspected at Huntingdon on the 9th prox. The regiment now numbers five hundred muskets.

MR. ROBERT DOUGHERTY, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Clearfield county, died at his residence in Morris township one day last week in the seventy-eighth years of his age.

HOLLIDAYSBURG has two base ball organizations called the "Neversweat" and the "Hair-pin" clubs, besides the "Juniatta," the "Troublesome" and Lord knows how many others.

THE farm of George Miser, of Millcreek township, Lebanon county, is one hundred and seventy-one years old—probably the oldest farm in the State. It has never passed from the Miser family.

THE Butler Herald has entered upon its thirty-third volume. Uncle Jake Ziegler took charge of the paper in 1867, and has succeeded in making it one of the best country papers in the State. May his success in the future exceed that of the past.

ON Thursday night last a miner named Moses residing at Lilly's station, was struck by a passenger train while walking on the track and was instantly killed. He was thrown some eight or ten feet into a ditch and his skull was smashed in.

MASTER HANKIN CRAWFORD, about seven years old, is the youngest typo hereaways. In the composition of the present issue of the Monitor, the little fellow "set up," with a "clean proof," several local items, together with a number of news items.—Huntingdon Monitor.

IT is suggested that slates be hung in vestibules of our churches to enable the young ladies to register their names on entering for the evening services. If this plan is adopted, the young men won't have to wait outside until church is out to see if their charmers are present.—[Warren Mail.

OUR old friend, Jacob Shriver, of Whitely township, came into our office Saturday last and paid for his 47th year subscription to the Messenger, and appeared considerably exercised because he had fallen ten papers behind—it having been his inflexible rule to be always in advance with his newspaper.—Waynesburg Messenger.

LEAD has been discovered in a sufficiently large quantity and of rich enough quality to justify a party of capitalists to begin work in taking out the ore. A shaft is now being sunk upon the farm of J. F. Prince, in Green township, and work in getting out ore will, it is thought, be in active operation in a few weeks.—Lock Haven Democrat.

IT is reported that Wright Hay, a watchman at the Oakland coal mines near Sharpsville, Mercer county, was shot in the back by an Englishman on Tuesday night. The ball lodged in Hay's back but the physicians have been unable to find it. There are but slim prospects of his recovery. He is a single man and lived at Wheatland.

THE indicted miners, fourteen in number, were discharged from prison on Friday last. Sheriff McPherson, although he still has nine inmates in the fort, complains that it is quite lonely down there. The miners seemed to feel decidedly better when they emerged from their cells, than when they went in.—Clearfield Republican.

THE several Lodges of the I. O. O. F. of Franklin, Cumberland and Southern Dauphin counties, will hold their first annual Re-union, at Mont Alto Park, September 2d, and to which have been invited the lodges of Hagerstown, Md., and Martinsburg, W. Va. The Grand Lodge officers of Pennsylvania have signified their willingness to be present.

PEYTON SNYDER, of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, was killed a few days since at Moore's station, Connellsville Railroad, while making a noble effort to save the life of a child. He was standing near a switch and saw the child on the track and a train rapidly approaching. He dashed for the little one, but the engine struck him knocking the child out of his arms and killing both.

ANOTHER attempt was made to break jail on last Wednesday, about the middle of the day, by several of the prisoners, who seem to grow very nervous as the time of holding the Court approaches. They had sawed off the railing that runs round the platform of the upper tier of cells, and making it into a ladder used it for ascending to the sky-light, where they were discovered, while in the act of breaking the glass.—Somerset Democrat.

ON Friday afternoon Agnes Devlin, daughter of a widow lady residing in Cambria Borough, was crushed under the wheels of a freight train in a most shocking manner. The girl who was about fourteen years of age, was crawling under one of the cars of the train, having in one of her hands a brass kettle which she was taking home. Just as she had passed midway over the space between the two tracks the train started, and she was unable to get through in time. The wheels caught her right arm, and one of her legs near the hip, mangling her in a horrible manner. She was not expected to recover.

ON Sunday evening last, two men named Eli Moll and Irwin Bingaman attended the Evangelical Camp Meeting near this place. While going into the woods when some distance away from the camp Bingaman suddenly threw one arm about Moll's neck, and with the other hand drew a razor and attempted to cut Moll's throat. He succeeded in cutting him on the chin badly, Moll endeavoring to get loose. In the struggle Moll received another cut over the forehead, and one in the hand caused by grasping the razor. Parties by the time heard the encounter and rescued Moll. Bingaman was arrested and gave bail for court. The parties were friends and no reason can be assigned for Bingaman's action.—Lewisburg Journal.

OHIO NEWS.

A NEW Opera House is talked of in Cambridge.

THE distillers of Ohio, at various points are advertising their readiness to buy sprouted wheat.

DR. WM. LAUGHRIDGE, a leading physician of Mansfield, died on Tuesday last from appoplexy.

THE Steubenville bank clerks came within one of beating a picked nine of the first base ball players of that city on Friday last.

THE sixth annual fair at Barnesville will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 14th 15th, 16th and 17th.

THE building and repairing of passenger cars for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will hereafter be done in Newark instead of Zanesville.

THE Muskingum county fair and exposition will be held at the fair grounds near Zanesville, on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September and October 1st.

THE First annual fair of the Richland Agricultural Society, will be held at Mansfield, on Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday and Friday September 14th, 15th 16th and 17th.

THE coal mines, on the B. & O. railroad, near this place, have been given the contract for furnishing all the coal needed for that road, from the Ohio river to Chicago.—[Cambridge News.

A FARMER named John Murray met his death at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, a few days ago. He was hauling home a load of lime when the wagon upset and he was entirely covered by the lime.

AT John Vost & Co.'s stone quarry, three miles north of Massillon, some men were raising a large stone one day last week, when the derrick gave way, the stone fell and instantly killed John Holtzback, a German about twenty-two years old, and single.

THE damage done to the crop in this county, though of considerable extent, is not so great as was at first anticipated; the people being to some extent panic stricken, reports were necessarily greatly exagerated.—New Lexington (Perry county) Tribune.

ROBT. PEAL, the oarsman, goes into training at Steubenville, to-day, for his race with John Pedgrift, of Chicago, for $500, the distance to be three miles. Pedgrift will not arrive in Steubenville until the week before the race, which comes off September 18th.

A NOVEL foot race will take place at the grounds of the Jefferson Park Association Steubenville, on Saturday next, 28th, between Jack Jones, of former Pittsburgh pedestrian fame, and Miss Lottie Taylor, of that city. Experts say that Miss Taylor is as fleet footed as a forest gazelle.

THE THIRD TERM.

WHAT COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT HAS TO SAY.

[Saratoga Correspondence of New York Herald.]

I asked the good-natured railway king (Colonel Thomas A. Scott) as he cordially returned my salutation, if he would not give me his views on the political and financial situation.

"My dear fellow," replied he, laughing, "I have just come here to Saratoga for the very purpose of getting out of the way of all financial and political talk. I require rest, absolute rest."

I asked him if, after running away from Pennsylvania politics and the management of the biggest railway combination in the world, he would not consider it somewhat of a "rest" to talk to an interviewer.

He laughed heartily and said, "Well then, what is it that I can tell you? If I can give you any information I shall certainly be happy to do so."

"Colonel," I began attacking the enemy at the most vital point, "what do you think of the dangers of a third term?"

Tom Scott looked astonished at this question (and yet it is not a new one, after all, and has often before appeared in print; but, nevertheless, he did look astonished and opened his eyes very wide.)

"What!" he exclaimed, "do you think there is anything in that; do you really?"

This was beginning to be rather awkward, for it was interviewing the interviewer. But the only way was to boldly meet the attack and to say, "I do, Colonel," which I did.

WHAT WOULD NOT SURPRISE HIM.

There was a pause and Colonel Scott looked rather puzzled; but suddenly some new thought lighted up his handsome face, and with an expression of great candor he said:

"Well, do you know that I shouldn't be at all surprised if General Grant were to be renominated by the Republican party?" and he added, decisively, "Not in the least."

"Neither should I," I rejoined; "but do you think he could possibly be elected?"

Colonel Scott's answer was straight to the point; "No," he replied; "I don't think the people are prepared to indorse the third term principle by electing Grant. I am convinced that he could not be."

"Do you not think, Colonel, that General Grant desires a re-nomination; despite his protestations of indifference?"

GENERAL GRANT WOULD IF HE COULD.

Colonel Scott is too polite a man to impeach the veracity or honor of even a political enemy, but his answer left no room to doubt what he really thought. In a tone struggling with great hesitation, he said: "Well, I dont know that I should like to say that, after all he has written and said to the contrary."

"Dont you think he would take the place if he could get it?"

"Yes," the Colonel responded frankly; "I don't doubt for a moment that he would accept the nomination if he thought the people wanted him and would elect him."

"And do you not consider that a dangerous condition of things?"

He paused awhile and then said: "Yes, I do; considering all the army and office holders and dependants he has at his back, I do."

DARING GRAVE ROBBERS,

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO STEAL THE BODY OF GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN'S FATHER.

[Somerset (Ohio) Press.]

Last Wednesday evening, August 11, Mr. Jacob Sites, accompanied by his young son, repaired to the Catholic Cemetery in this place, to prepare a grave. While Mr. Sites was engaged in digging the grave, his son strolled about the cemetery, and in the course of his rambles, discovered that the grave of John Sheridan, Sr., had been tampered with, and at once informed his father of the discovery. Mr. Sites notified Father Noon of the condition of the grave, and he, with John L. Sheridan and Dr. J. D. McKinney, proceeded to make an inspection of it, which showed that the earth as far down as the boards covering the casket, had been thrown out but that the body had not been disturbed. It is believed that the resurrectionists became alarmed, and abandoned the work very hurriedly, as they left a spade and dropped a case containing a pair spectacles and a pencil. Tracks in the lane back of the cemetery, show that they had with them a one-horse wagon and two horses.

The object of this attempted grave-robbery is difficult to divine. Mr. Sheridan has been dead for more than three months, and it is hardly likely that the body would be desired for disection. By some it is believed that the robbers expected to get a reward for the return of the body.

BROOKLYN THREATENS REPUDIATION.

A lengthy article in the New York Sun recites some of the grievances of the city of Brooklyn which reminds us of home affairs. The article states:

One of the ways in which the people have been deceived for the past six years is the false valuation placed upon property. While in 1868 the property was assessed at $149 000,000, the next year it was jumped up to $197,000,000. The reason for this extraordinary measure was to cover up the enormous increase of $7,200,000 in the debt, largely for patent pavements. The tax rate the previous year had reached $3.76 on the $100. The Ring wanted to spend more money, but to make it appear that they spent less they added $35,000,000 fictitious valuations to the property, and nominally reduced the tax rate to $3,26 when in reality it was over four per cent. Because of this barefaced fraud to protect local swindlers, the people of Brooklyn were compelled for four years to pay $200,000 annually on State taxes which they ought not to have paid. They have thus been literally robbed out of $800,000. This is one reason why the Ring men themselves do not hold much real estate in the city. This unjust valuation has continued ever since, so far as our local taxation is concerned. But in 1873 the State assessors were appealed to.

HOW TO EAT CLAMS.

[Providence Journal.]

If there is any one thing which can add to the zest of a Silver Spring dinner, over and above what Maxfield provides, it is the pleasure of sitting opposite a Massachusetts school-marm. She is not "hefty" physically, but her eye is clear and bright. You know at once that she is a sensible girl, for her dress is plain; to be exact about it, a little prim; she has made up her mind to have a good time, and, once for all, to fall in with the odd ways of the Rhode Islanders, and, at any rate, to be interested in, and to enjoy, if possible, a short dinner. She starts out with excellent intentions, and with many good qualifications. She certainly likes the novelty of the affair; she is hungry, and if there are too many Massachusetts folks about, not fastidious. But after all she is a dilemma. Like a shrewd girl, as she is, she furtively glances at the nearest genuine Rhode Islander she sees at the table. She thinks she has got the hang of it. We, the Rhode Islander, give her the assuring glance, and manipulate a dozen clams or so, that she may comprehend the necessities of the case. Then she "pitches in." She takes out a few clams, ranges them around the edge of her plate, takes a little, looks up to the Rhode Islander, as we would say, "that's the ticket," and when her clams are stone-cold she minces them up with her knife and fork and swallows them.

How has the Rhode Islander labored with that maiden; with what pantomimic art and assiduity has he pointed to the boiling, melted butter; almost choked himself by the rapidity with which he has eaten his clams, and all to no avail. The envious table stood between them, and fifty ears were within whisper-reach. To think that some Massachusetts man was to pay seventy-five cents for that girl's dinner, and she losing all the cream of it, though, sooth to say, not her temper, which would have been excusable enough, when the Rhode Islander, only by changing places with the up-country chap, might have bestowed such needed and useful information, and enjoyed his own dinner quite as well.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Pierre Gregoire Toutaint Beauregard owns to a very long name, and daily wanders through the haunts of men one of the most quiet and unobtrusive of gentlemen. He is now fifty-eight of age, but such is his careful and rigid system of living, that he looks to be fifty, and promises to live to a ripe old four score or more. Since he doffed the gray, and yielded to the fates of war, Beauregard has philosophically accepted the situation and has made it a ruling principle of his later life, to shun as a plague political discussions, and sternly frown upon the slightest incident, dealing in even the remotest degree with reawakening of the dead issues of the war. I have said that he is a quiet gentleman. I may add that he is intensely so. To look at him, he gives you the impression that he loves not the society of mankind, and prefers to keep himself to himself. Although exceedingly wealthy at the outbreak of the war, he suffered the reverses of fortune incident to so many thousand Southrons during that epoch, and now enjoys but a moderate competence, derived from his services as president of a street railway company and the rental of the remnant of his once vast property. His daily life is a quiet one, and leads him but little within the scope of public observation; he is simple and unostentatious in manner, and appears rather to avoid than to court popular notice, moving along in the even tenor of his way, contented to pursue his peaceful and modest mission in life, undisturbed by useless regrets over the past or longing ambitions for the future.—[N. O. Letter.

DELANO'S INFLUENCE.

[Phila. Times.]

The mysterious hints of Delano's influence with President Grant, growing out of some transaction discreditable to both parties, and which, if published, would place Mr. Grant in an unpleasant light before the country, and which is assigned as the cause of the retention of this most unpopular Cabinet member, are the subject of some very plain speaking by Republican journals. The fact of the President of the Republic being blackmailed by a "pal," at the expense of his own dignity and the national honor, is not a comfortable one. The Boston Globe, a good Republican paper, says: "If it has come to this, that the administration at Washington must hold together for mutual protection, and one member cannot be dismissed lest it should 'split' on somebody else, the sooner it comes to an end the better." The end, however, will probably not come until Grant goes out of office.

THE PEACH CORNER.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The folly of exorbitant freight tariffs is shown in the experience of the Baltimore produce-dealers who attempted to dispose of their enormous supply of peaches by shipments to Cincinnati and Chicago. The railway charges were at the rate of 96 cents per box, and, as the shipments made proved to be unprofitable on this account, the dealers have mutually agreed to ship no fruit Westward. The policy of extortion adopted by the railroads has suppressed the trade altogether, though the West would gladly take the surplus peaches at a price which would pay both shippers and railroads, if the latter's terms were within reason. As the case stands, there is a double loss—of the pleasure and health of cating the peaches, and of the profit in carrying them.

ATT EMPTED ASSASSINATION.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

SALEM, O., Aug. 20.

Last night, about ten o'clock, Hugh Derrick, local editor of Hardman's Clipper and Secretary of the Democratic club of this place, was fired upon while walking along Main street, accompanied by Mr. Hardman, a liberal Republican. The unknown villain, who is supposed to be a political opponent, made a hasty escape after perpetrating the cowardly act. Mr. Hardman came out in his paper for Greeley for President and remains steadf

PROHIBITION.

REV. ROBERT A. BROWNE'S ADDRESS.

MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY LAST NIGHT—A NUMBER OF NAILS DRIVEN INTO HARTRANFT'S POLITICAL COFFIN.

[From the Daily Post of Tuesday.]

The mass meeting in front of Allegheny City Hall last evening was very imposing in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The ladies present, of course contributed to swell the size of it, but in addition to those, there was a large outpouring of the male persuasion, attributed to the political ferment which at present agitates this community.

About eight o'clock the strains from a brass band floated along West Ohio street, directing attention to a torch light procession composed of the members of the Central Prohibition club of the county, and a junior temperance organization. The procession marched around the square east of City Hall and came to rest in the yard in front of the hall.

Mr. George Finley called the meeting to order and announced General F. H. Lane as Chairman, who at once took the stand and read a long list of Vice Presidents, among whom we recognized the names of most of the prominent ladies and gentlemen of the temperance persuasion.

Rev. Dr. Cooper opened the meeting with prayer, after which General Lane briefly set forth the political creed of the Prohibition party, and ended by introducing Rev. Robert Audley Brown, of New Castle, Prohibition candidate for Governor, to the audience.

MR. BROWNE'S SPEECH.

The speaker began by saying that it was a great spectacle to see a great people in time of war rise to defend their rights, but that it was a greater spectacle to see them rise in time of peace to remedy evils in the body politic. We are supposed to be and are free, save that many of us wear the party collar. How often are we appealed to vote to save the party, and the cry comes most frequently from the Republican party. I who sat at the cradle of the Republican party, and am still a Republican, am frequently appealed to, but we all know it is not for the salvation of the party, but its leaders who have led it to ruin, said the speaker: There is no vital issue between the two dominant parties. The only fights are the fight to get in and the fight to stay in.

The speaker then traced the history of all the parties known in the history of the Republic. The Federal party, he said, was a good one, but not based on sound principles and when those were put to the test it died. The Democratic party, he said, was founded on correct principles, principals of right, but finally committed itself in defiance of those principles to their opposite (slavery) and now only survives in name. The Whig party, he said, was based on certain bank and tariff notions, a party based on expediency, and finally met its finality on the Fugitive Slave question. God had a finality for all such parties. All parties up to this time, said the speaker, were built on expedients, except the Democratic party, and it finally went over openly to the slave power, while the Whig party claimed the Abolition vote as an anti-slavery party telling us not to throw away our votes by supporting Free Soil candidates. When this party got to Washington, it was just as strong a slavery party as the Democratic. Said the speaker: The Whig party died and a party, the Republican, rose on its ruins, composed of independent men of all organizations and in it was perpetuated the Abolition party. The Whig party asked our support on account of professed abolition principles which it did not have, just as the Republican party now ask our support on account of temperance principles which it does not possess.

HOW TO VOTE.

Mr. B. then said he would show why, in the first place, they could not vote the Republican ticket; secondly, why if they must vote for either party they should support the Democratic. Said he: The Democratic party does not claim to be a temperance organization, while the Republican party does and is not. The Republican party cannot give you prohibition if it would, and wouldn't if it could. From a party of "moral ideas," said the speaker, it has become a party of immoral ideas, and in addition to this a defeated and demoralized party.

HARTRANFT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The repeal of the Local Option Law was next touched upon and the part taken in it by Hartranft. Both parties, said the speaker, were involved in this "outrage" on forty-one counties of this Commonwealth. The law he said had been decided constitutional and the people of those counties that voted for license, had no right to dictate to the majority in those counties that had voted "no license." Neither party could do anything of itself, and consequently the odium rested on both. On the one side was the Democratic House, and on the other were the Senate and the Governor. After repeal had passed both branches,

ONE MAN

of four millions of people, only had power to stem the tide of the corruption fund four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, raised by the eighteen thousand members of the Liquor League, and which swept the Legislature off its legs, as completely as it was swept on the day when the Tonnage Tax act was repealed. But this man was at that moment bartering for a second nomination and went down before the power of a moiety of the population.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE.

We are told that this movement is premature, but our friends should recollect, while they are debating, their chains are clanking and ready to be fastened upon them. Said the speaker: When Sumpter was fired upon was the right time to issue the emancipation proclamation; and the time the Levite should have cut his concubine to pieces and distributed her through the tribes of Israel was on the first day he learned of the outrage and not on the sixth. Now is the time for action when the people are aroused to the enormity of the outrage put upon forty-one counties of this State: when the parties have made the issue for us by forcing it upon us.

A THIRD PARTY.

We are told that we can't do anything. People say they never saw a "third" party succeed. Granted, but may not a third party become a first party? It has in one instance and I believe I may live long enough to see the same thing occur again. The parties dare not meet us and discuss the issue. The daily press dodge the issue and address the ignorant mass like the honest Dutch farmer of Berks county who, when asked for whom he would vote, replied that the man hadn't come to tell them yet.

WOMAN'S INTEREST IN PROHIBITION.

The speaker next called attention to the interest taken in prohibition by the women of the State and the duty of the government to protect the weak and friendless. He next drew a picture of Hartranft as a warrior and another of him when he surrendered his manhood bartering for a nomination, and trained his artillery upon the weak, defenseless women of Pennsylvania. Now I say to all professed temperance men, "if you vote for Hartranft, never again tell me you are temperance men, no matter what your love for the old Republican organization may have been. Better the party should perish than the country."

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICANISM.

The speaker next addressed himself to that class who say they support the Republican party because it represents the only one imbued with temperance sentiment, that possesses any power. In answer to this assertion, the speaker gave some figures which would indicate that the great party of "moral ideas" has fallen very low indeed. Referring to the 137,548 majority for Grant in 1872, said he: What became of this great majority that they are pleading with us to-day to help them lest the Democrats should get into power? In 1873, when Mackey ran for Treasurer, over one hundred thousand of this majority had been lost. This was explained by saying that the Republicans were sleeping. Last fall, however, they got them all out, but the Democrats were out also, and to-day the Republican party is bankrupt and at least ten thousand votes behind. And yet this broken political bank is asking you to deposit your vote. Don't do it, for if you do, it is a vote thrown away. My honest Republican friends, a vote for principle is never lost. The rapid running down of the Republican party barometer shows an impending storm that will wreck the party beyond recovery, and if you can't have a temperance party outside the Republican party, you will soon have none at all. If I must give away my vote to placate any party, I prefer to give it to a party who are worth conciliating. The Democrats will shortly control the nation. They have seventeen out of twenty-seven Congressmen from this State, and yet the Republicans do not seem to know it.

PROHIBITION PRETENSIONS.

The temperance movement is said by some to be one to elect a Democratic Governor. "Not if the Court knows herself." My friends, we have enough votes in our own ranks if we only turn out. My Republican friends, how dare you adhere to a corrupt and rotten organization, for fear you wil help elect a Republican Governor? God knows you do not give your vote for Him in so doing. Whigs and Democrats could not vote for each other, but they could both vote together in a new party.

POLITICAL BILGE WATER.

Young men, attach yourselves to a new party. I despise that class known as independent voters. Attach yourselves to a new party and don't be bilge water, roll-around any old political hulk, but identify yourselves with a party that represents a principal. Success is certain in time. I have been told that the Millennium would come when I became Governor; if such is the case I propose to hasten that day; if possible.

HARD ON POLITICIANS.

The speaker next turned his attention to policicians. He said he hardly knew why God made them. All they know, said he, is to calculate which way the political cat is likely to jump. They do not understand the significance of a moral movement. When the fight succeeds, they try to jump on the hind platform. They know no more about the power of prayer than a pig does about a pulpit. They are, however, always in for the profits. Their principles, as John Randolph said, are seven: five loaves and two fishes. They would do no harm were it not for a certain class of good, weak men, who give their votes to the devil and their prayers to the Lord. Some say this is not a political, but a moral question. I hold that it is a political question. We must not only use moral suasion but also the power to carry it into effect. It has been said that ministers should stay out of the dirty pool of politics, but I can see no other way to cleanse it. Pennsylvania politics is especially a dirty pool, and if the angel that descended into the Bethesda pool were to attempt to cleanse ours, he would be pelted with mud by the politicians who stand guard.

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the crusade movement, and how it was received. The most noticeable observation in this connection, was that whisky barrels on a pavement were legal, while prayers were not.

The speech was very long, but the above embraces the gist of most of it. Mr. Brown prefers to have his party known as the Reform, instead of the Prohibition party, but we noticed that two eminent crusaders, Miss Haller and Mrs. Hill both took issue with him on some points, and we cannot say whether or no the movement will be re-christened.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

Rodgers, Wallace & Co. Petition of John Dippold and Chas Peacock allowed to be filed and an amendment to the specifications of objection to the discharge of James S. Wallace. The issue to be tried by jury.

Henry A. Freyvogle, debtor. Motion asked for an order on the petitioning creditor to perfect his petition, was granted.

Thompson W. Grubbs, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 13th prox. before Register Shaffer.

A. G. Riddle, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Motion for an injunction against David McElroy was argued, after which restraining order was set aside and injunction refused.

Geo. Crawford & Co., debtors. An injunction was granted against F. Goldschmidt & Co.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. S. Martin, bankrupt, Erie county. The creditors having chosen C. A. Hitchcock, of North East, as assignee. The same was approved.

Tate, Sterrett & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignee an order was made for the sale of certain personal property.

A. Cuthbertson & Son, debtors. Monongahela City. On petition of R. S. D. Hartrick, one of the firm, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Harper, to consider and pass upon debtors' proposition for composition of all claims due said creditors.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made directing the assignees to make and execute to John Waggoner, purchaser, a deed for certain property of Springer Harbaugh, situated in Allegheny City.

Nation Trust Company, debtor, Pittsburgh. An order was made extending the return day of the rule on the persons composing the said co-partnership, to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, to the 14th proximo. An order was also made notifying the restraining order against Bernard Louth so as to allow Joachim Weisser to sell certain dry goods, &c., which were levied upon, the proceeds to be accounted for.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt; the assignee filed a list of property set apart to bankrupt as exempt.

A. Culbertson & Son, alleged bankrupts; publication of notice of composition meeting ordered.

Register Schaffer filed his memorandum of business transacted.

On motion of W. S. Purviance, Esq., J. S. Cook was admitted as a member of the bar of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. Frederick Doud, of Pittsburgh, chosen assignee.

KEEP it in the house that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Colic, or any similar affection for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find it a useful and necessary curative. WSM&W.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested on Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. je16d&12W3m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	...
Five-Twenties, 1864	118
Five-Twenties, 1865	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1867	...
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	114
Ten-Forties	116
Ten-Forties (coupons)	123
Currency Sixes	...
New Five Per Cents	116

STOCKS.

Western Union	82½
Adams Express	101½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80
American Express	60
United States Express	44
Pacific Mail	28½
New York Central	114½
Erie	15½
Harlem	124½
Michigan Central	92½
Michigan Southern	...
Union Pacific	73
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Northwestern	41¾
Northwestern preferred	85¾
Rock Island	107½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74½
Toledo and Wabash	6
Fort Wayne	96
Chicago and Alton	103
Ohio and Mississippi	19½
C. C. and I. C.	4

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, August 24—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	...
Five-Twenties, 1864	116
Five-Twenties, 1865	118½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	120¾
New Fives	116
Ten-Forties	114¾
Currency Sixes	123

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	...
Missouri	101½
Tennessee, old	50
Tennessee, new	50
Virginia, new	37
Virginia, old	37
North Carolina, old	101½
North Carolina, new	...

STOCKS

Canton	...
Western Union Telegraph	84½
Pacific Mail	28½
Adams Express	101½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80
American Express	60
United States Express	44
New York Central	114½
Erie	15¾
Erie preferred	...
Harlem	124½
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	92½
Union Pacific	73
Lake Shore	98½
Illinois Central	98½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90
Chicago and Alton	103
Northwestern preferred	85¾
New Jersey Central	111
Rock Island	107½
St. Paul	39½
St. Paul preferred	74½
Toledo and Wabash	6
Wabash preferred	...
Fort Wayne	96½
Terre Haute	6½
Terre Haute preferred	21½
Chicago and Alton	103½
Chicago and Alton preferred	120½
Ohio and Mississippi	19½
Indiana Central	4½
Huntington and Quincy	24
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21
Delaware and Lackawanna	92½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	19¾
Central Pacific	92½
Union	104½

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 25, 1875.

REMARKS—The trade in fruits continues brisk. The stock of peaches on hand was not large enough for the demand, and prices in consequence stiffened up considerably. Owing to the large arrivals some days past, dealers were compelled to sell at very low figures, but they have become tired of this, which accounts for the smaller arrivals. Eggs continues weak and the supply exceeds the demand. Potatoes weak. Butter active. Grain and flour firm.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl...$2 00@$4 00
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....50@55
Other grades.....35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 00@2 25
Highwines.....1 20@1 25
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter.....9@10
X.....8@9
XX.....9@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash.....7 @8
Pot ash.....8 @9
Soda ash.....3 @3½
Refined.....4 @4½
Brooms.
No. 1, ₩ doz.....$2 00
No. 2, ₩ doz.....2 50
No. 3, ₩ doz.....2 75
No. 4, ₩ doz.....3 25
No. 5, ₩ doz.....3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz.....3 75
Carpet Brooms
No. 3, ₩ doz.....4 00
No. 4, ₩ doz.....4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz.....4 50
Fancy Carpet.....4 00
Toy Brooms—
Per doz.....$1 50@$2 00
Misses'.....2 00@2 75
Steamboat.....3 50@4 25
Whisps, flat.....1 50@2 00
Whisps, plain.....1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....@14
do medium.....12 @13
Inferior brush.....8½@9½
Crooked.....6½@8
Butter.
Good to choice.....25@30
Butter.
Common.....12@15
Fair.....18@20
Choice.....23@25
Beans.
Che. navy out of market.
Medium.....2 10@2 15
Bagging.
Two bush.....32
Two and a half bush.....38
Three bush.....45
Banner Baking Powder.
½ ₩ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do.....3 00
1 do do.....5 00
5 do do.....25 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ ₩.....40
Cheese.
Ohio "actual".....11 @11½
N. Y. Goshen.....12½@13½
Limberger.....14@15
Sweitzer.....16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny.....$1 75@2 00
Louisville hydraulic.....2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.....2 00@2 25
Peconic, do.....2 00@2 25
Rosendale.....3 00@3 50
White lime.....1 50@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$7 75@8 00
Second quality.....7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....9
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....11½
Soda.....6½
Ginger Snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2½ lb.....$3 75
Blackberries, 2 lb.....1 75@2 00
Beans Lima, 2 lb.....1 75
Beans String, 2 lb.....1 75
Coke.
Connellsville No. 2.....$2 50@2 75
Cranberries.
Per bbl.....$6 00@6 50
Per box.....1 50@2 50
Eggs.
Per doz.....14@15
Feathers.
Live geese.....55@63
Common.....50@55
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl.....$24 00
No. 1 mess.....22 0
Extra No. 1 shore.....21 00
Extra No. 1 bay.....13 00
No. 1 shore.....18 00
New No. 2.....12 00
New No. 3.....9½@10
Round herring.....$6 25@6 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl.....6 00@
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl.....4 75@5 00
Lake trout, do.....5 75@
Labrador her'g ₩ bbl split.....9 50@
Potomac, do ₩ bbl.....7 75@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter.....$7 75@8 25
Wisconsin.....6 75@7 00
Minnesota.....7 00@7 25
Red Winter.....7 25@7 50
Rye, ₩ bbl.....6 00@6 25
Graham.....5 75@7 00
Corn Meal.....3 25@
Oat Meal.....3 50@3 00
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....25 @26
Choice Rio.....23½@24
Prime Rio.....23 @24
Good Rio.....21 @22
Java.....@35½@
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....29
Rio, in bulk.....28½
Java, in papers.....35
Java, in bulk.....35½
Teas—
Young Hyson.....50@$1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 25
Imperial.....50@1 00
Japan.....50@$1 00
Oolong.....25@ 85
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@
Rice—
Choice Carolina.....8½@9
Patna.....7½@8
Rangoon.....7½@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb.....50@
Allspice.....12½@15
Cassia.....20@
Nutmegs.....90@1 00
Pepper.....20@
Candles—
Full weight.....
Stearine.....
Sugars.
Standard A.....
Standard B.....
Do extra C.....
Extra C yellow.....
Extra B yellow.....
New Orleans.....
Cutloaf.....
Crushed.....
Powdered.....
Granulated.....
Molasses.
Strictly ch'oe N O.....
Prime.....
Good.....
Syrups—
Extra white drips.....
Sugar drips.....
Lower grades.....
Starch.
Pearl.....
Silver gloss.....
Corn.....
Soaps—
Irish, ₩ box.....$4 50
Babbitt's best.....7 00
Babbitt's N Y.....9 50
German mottled.....7½
Soda—
Bi-carb, ₩ 100 lb kegs.....
Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers.....
Fresh Fruits.
Mellons, ₩ lb.....
Bik'berries, ₩ pt.....
Plums ₩ qt.....
Pears per bu.....
Whortleberries ₩ per pail.....
Peaches ₩ bx.....
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white.....$1 55@1 60
do red winter.....1 50@1 56
Amber.....1 50@1 55
O & Pa. red.....1 50@1 53
New red win.....1 45@1 48
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....
Do mixed.....
Ear yellow.....
Do mixed.....
Oats—
New white.....
Do mixed.....
Rye—
New.....
Hops.
New Crop for 1874.....
Loose by wagon.....
Hides.
Heavy steer.....
Green cows & light.....
Green salt kip.....
Green salt calf.....
Horning.
Per bbl.....$4 25@4 50
Honey.
New ₩ lb.....
Old.....
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.....
Do No. 1.....
Do No. 2.....
Carbon.....
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....
Shorts, per cwt.....
Middlings.....
Chopped Feed.....
Oil Meal.....
Potatoes.
On track per bu.....
From store do.....
Sweet, per bbl.....
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ₩ lb.....
Should's, ex S C.....
Breakfast bacon, S C.....
Dried beef ex S C.....
Beef tongues, ₩ doz.....
Bacon Shoulders.....
Ribsides.....
Clear rib do.....
Clear Sides.....
Mess pork.....
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb.....
Do Half obls.....
Lard, ref. for summer use in tierces.....
Do in ½ bbls.....
Do in buckets.....
Do 3 lb cadd es.....
Do 5 lb do.....
Do 2 lb pails.....
Do 5 lb do.....
Do 6 lb do.....
Rags.
Good mixed.....
Woolen.....
Salt.
Car lots, ₩ bbl.....$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots.....1 45@1 50
Tallow.
Choice.....
Medium.....
Seeds
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Flaxseed.....1 90@2 00
Timothy.....3 10@3 25
Clover.....8 25@8 50
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₩ pr.....
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₩ bu.....
Cabbages ₩ 100.....
Cucumb's ₩ bx.....
Gr'n Corn ₩ dz.....
Onions, ₩ bbl.....
Wool.
Fine, ₩ lb.....
Medium.....
Coarse.....
Tub washed.....
Combing, fine.....
Do coarse & medium.....
Pulled.....

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 25, 1875.

REMARKS—The usual quietness prevailed in the market to-day, and nothing of interest transpired. The well which was struck in the Butler oil regions on Saturday, and opened up flowing at the rate of twelve hundred barrels per day, suddenly collapsed, and in twenty-two hours after it started was down to about five hundred barrels.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 87¼@90c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 12¼@1 14, and Conduit pipe at wells at 87¼@91c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 10¾@11c; Baltimore delivery 10¾@11c; N. Y. delivery 11¼@11¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 35@1 40 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 25.—The Herald says: United at wells opened at 87½c and closed at the same figure, with nothing doing; shipments dull all day at $1 10@1 11¼, and only moderately active. The Upper Road was $1 10@1 11¼, and lower creek $1 07½.

NEW YORK, August 25—Closing August 24—Petroleum—There is a trifle steadier market, though the firmness of the Creek markets are without improvement in export demand. Sales are 900 barrels refined for prompt delivery at 11¼c, and 5,000 bbls in Philadelphia at 10¾c; also 2,000 cases in for New York at 45¼@16c; closing prices crude in bulk at 5½c for prompt, and 5¾c for September 15th; do in shipping order 8¾c; refined at 11¼c for prompt and August; 11¼c to middle of September. Cases at 15½@17½c; naphtha at 10c for prompt and 9¾c for September 15th. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 10¾@11c for spot and month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10¾@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Market weak; S. W. 10¾@11c; crude 5c; cases 15½c; no sales; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 25.—Market quiet at $1 11½.

OIL CITY, August 25.—Market firm; $1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 25.—Market quiet and dull at $1 07½.

TIDIOTTE, August 25.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 11¼.

PARKER'S, August 25.—87½c bid for United; shipment $112½ bid; market quiet.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 25, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, August 25:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, August 19	16	14	1
Friday, August 20	117	12	8
Saturday, August 21	3	6	0
Sunday, Aug. 22	56	22	16
Monday, Aug. 23	102	17	27½
Tuesday, Aug. 24	24	11	12
Wednesday, Aug. 25	35	7½	25
Total this week	353	89½	89½
Total last week	454	111½	75

STOCK WEIGHED.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Aug. 19	641
Friday, Aug. 20	202
Saturday, Aug. 21	0
Monday, Aug. 23	159
Tuesday, Aug. 24	1,036
Wednesday, Aug. 25	996
Total this week	3,034
Total last week	3,472

Through cattle this week, 178 cars; through cattle last week, 147 cars. Yard cattle this week, 175 cars; yard cattle last week, 277 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Aug. 19	1,171
Friday, Aug. 20	1,445
Saturday, Aug. 21	281
Monday, Aug. 23	1,683
Tuesday, Aug. 24	1,309
Wednesday, Aug. 25	1,500
Total this week	7,389
Total last week	5,665

SHEEP.

Thursday, Aug. 19	23
Friday, Aug. 20	495
Saturday, Aug. 21	21
Monday, Aug. 23	1,672
Tuesday, Aug. 24	9,039
Wednesday, Aug. 25	5,000
Total this week	16,250
Total last week	11,797

THE MARKETS.

Cattle—The supply of cattle for sale on this market was 102 cars less than that of last week. Through shipments were the same. The quality was, generally speaking, fair, and there was an active market for all kinds except stockers and feeders. Medium and common grades being short of the demand, ruled from ¼ to ½c higher. All the stock offered was disposed of except some twenty loads of Texans which were forwarded to New York.

Hogs—The receipts were light and buyers succeeded in bearing prices in the earlier part of the week, but the market regained tone and closed firm at an advance of 15c per hundred on good grades.

Sheep—The run was somewhat heavier and prices are a shade lower on common grades. Good held their own and were in demand. Common were rather slow at quotations. Below find our usual quotations:

Cochran, Hesket & Co. quote as follows

CATTLE.

Common 900 to 1,000 lbs	$4 00@4 25
Common 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 50@5 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 25@5 75
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 00@6 50
Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 75@7 00
Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	7 00@7 25

HOGS.

Common Yorkers, grassers	$7 00@7 25
Medium	7 50@7 75
Good	8 00@8 20
Extra assorted	8 50@8 75

SHEEP.

Extra 90 to 100 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Good 90 to 100 lbs	5 25@5 60
Good 80 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 25
Good 70 to 80 lbs	4 50@4 75
Common 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Jersey ewes per head	2 00@3 25
Scalawags	1 00@1 50

J. F. Saddler & Co's, quotations are as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$6 75@7 00
Fair, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 50@6 75
Choice 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 25
Fair 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 25@5 50
Stockers and feeders	3 50@4 50
Cows and bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

Best Philadelphias	$8 65@8 75
Corn fed Yorkers	8 00@8 15
Grassers	7 00@7 50
Rough stags and old sows	6 00@6 50

SHEEP.

Good 90 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 62
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs	4 25@5 00
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 75@4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, August 24, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply was very light, perhaps lighter than on any previous week this season. In consequence good stock went off lively. Following are the ruling quotations:

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers	7@7 50
Extra 1,200@1,300 steers	6 50@7 00
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	5 50@6 00
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4 75@5 25
Common, 900@1,00 steers	3 50@4 00
Rough Cows, Stags and Bulls	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

But few hogs were offered and they were very dull, ranging from 7 to 8 cents.

SHEEP.

The supply was much less than that of last week, and good were in demand, especially lambs. Sheep about held their own. Following are the quotations:

Good 85@90 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Fair 75@80 lbs	4 25@4 75
Common 70@75 lbs	3 25@3 75
Lambs	2 50@4 25
Stock ewes per head	1 50@2 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, August 25.

Cotton	14½@ 14¾
Flour, super	$4 85 @$5 45
Flour, common to good	5 65 @6 15
Flour, good to choice	6 20 @7 35
Wheat, No. 1 Chicago Spring	1 36 @
Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee	1 30 @1 35
Rye	1 08 @
Corn, western mixed	81 @ 84
Oats, western mixed	62 @ 63
Coffee	18½@ 20¾
Eggs	18 @ 19½
Sugar, fair to good refining	8 @ 8¼
Petroleum, refined	11¼@
Petroleum, crude	5¼@ 5¾
Rosin	1 70 @1 75
Turpentine	31½@ 32
Pork	21 00 @
Beef, long clear	@ 12¾
Lard, prime steam	13½@
Cheese	5 @ 11½
Whisky	1 23 @

NEW YORK, August 25—Closing August 24—Petroleum—There is a trifle steadier market, though the firmness of the Creek markets are without improvement in export demand. Sales are 900 barrels refined for prompt delivery at 11¼c, and 5,000 bbls in Philadelphia at 10¾c; also 2,000 cases in for New York at 45¼@16c; closing prices crude in bulk at 5½c for prompt, and 5¾c for September 15th; do in shipping order 8¾c; refined at 11¼c for prompt and August; 11¼c to middle of September. Cases at 15½@17½c; naphtha at 10c for prompt and 9¾c for September 15th. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 10¾@11c for spot and month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10¾@11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Market weak; S. W. 10¾@11c; crude 5c; cases 15½c; no sales; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 25.—Market quiet at $1 11½.

OIL CITY, August 25.—Market firm; $1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 25.—Market quiet and dull at $1 07½.

TIDIOTTE, August 25.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 11¼.

PARKER'S, August 25.—87½c bid for United; shipment $112½ bid; market quiet.

Dry Goods.

The trade movement was fairly active with commission houses and jobbers. Prints were active and steady except Arnold's specialties which were reduced to nine cents. Cotton goods were in fair demand; bleached shirtings irregular and fruit of the loom was reduced to twelve cents. Dress goods active. Wool flannels and blankets moved steadily but fancy cassimeres remained quiet. Ribbons sold freely at auction.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Flour, western family	$ 5 50 @ 5 75
do western super	4 12½@
Wheat, mixed	1 43 @
No. 2 amber western	1 45
No. 2 red	1 35 @ 1 40
Corn, western mixed	82¾@
Oats, western mixed	90 @ 98
" white	60 @ 65
Rye	90 @ 92
Hay	26 00 @30 00
Bulk, shoulders	9 00 9 25
clear rib sides	12 00 @12 25
Pork	22 50 @
Hams	15 00 @15 25
Butter, western extra	25 @
" firsts	23 @24
Coffee	18 @ 20½
Petroleum, refined	11¼@ 11½
" crude	5¼@ 5¾
Whisky	@ 1 24

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 25.

Flour, good to choice	$5 25 @5 75
" spring extras	5 25 @5 87½
Wheat, October	1 15 @1 15¾
" seller Sept	1 15¾@1 15¾
Corn, seller October	68¾@
" seller September	67¾@
Oats, seller Sept	36½@
" seller August	40½@ 40¾
Rye, seller September	78 @
Barley, seller Sept	1 05¾@
Pork, October	20 80 @
" seller September	20 70 @
Lard, seller September	13 20 @
Whisky	1 19½

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.

Cotton	14½
Flour family	$ 7 75@ 7 87½
Wheat new	75@1 25
Corn	71 @ 74
Oats new	25 @ 50
Pork	21 00@
Bacon—shoulders	10¼@
" clear rib sides	13 @ 13¾
" clear	13¾@
Lard steam	13¾@
Whisky	$ 1 19@

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

Flour, Wis & Minn ex. fam	$6 50 @7 00
High grades	7 90 @8 75
Wheat, white	1 60 @1 65
" amber	1 50 @ 1 50
" red	@1 48
Corn, western mixed	82 @ 84
" yellow	84 @ 85
Oats, western mixed	71 @
Petroleum, refined	11 @ 11⅛
" crude	8¾@
Whisky	1 24

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 25.

Wheat, No 1 red	$1 37
No 2	1 32
Corn, ear on track	78 @ 79
Shelled mixed from store	81 @ 82
Oats, No 1	50 @
New	45
Petroleum, S W car lots	9
Ohio State test	10

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.

Cotton	12½@ 13
Flour, ex. spring	$ 5 75 @6 25
Wheat